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"The Rain Falls Softly."

The rain falls softly on the window eaves,
And whispers lowly to the rustling grass,
And loads the winds' dusk pinions as they pass
To shake the glittering moisture on the leaves
The rain sweeps where the great sea swells and heaves,
And dimples all the locked lakes' living glass;
The rain sobs round the home whose light she was,
As with the hearts left desolate it grieves,
And listening to its murmur all alone,
I set its cadence to my yearning sorrow,
And love's mute longing for the darling gone,
From nature's wail seems strength renewed to borrow,
Till I can hear the dull plash on the clay
Of that dear new-made grave, broad leagues away.
—*All the Year Round.*

A Bit of a Sermon.

Whatso'er you find to do,
Do it, boys, with all your might!
Never be a little true;
Or a little in the right.
Trifles even
Lead to heaven,
Trifles make the life of man;
So in all things,
Great or small things,
Be as thorough as you can.

Let no speck their surface dim—
Spotless truth and honor bright!
I'd not give a fig for him
Who says any lie is white!
He who falters,
Twists or alters
Little atoms when we speak,
May deceive me,
But believe me,
To himself he is a sneak!

Help the weak if you are strong,
Love the old if you are young,
Own a fault if you are wrong,
If you're angry, hold your tongue,
In each duty
Lies a beauty,
If your eyes do not shut,
Just as surely
And securely
As a kernel in a nut!

Love with all your heart and soul,
Love with eye and ear and touch;
That's the moral of the whole.
You can never love too much!
'Tis the glory
Of the story
In our babyhood begun;
Our hearts without it,
(Never doubt it),
Are the worlds without a sun!

If you think a word will please,
Say it, if it is but true,
Words may give delight with ease,
When no act is asked from you.
Words may often
Soothe and soften,
Gild a joy or heal a pain;
They are treasures
Yielding pleasures
It is wicked to retain!

Whatsoe'er you find to do,
Do it then with all your might;
Let your prayers be strong and true—
Prayer, my lads, will keep you right.
Prayer in all things,
Great and small things,
Like a Christian gentleman;
And forever,
Now or never,
Be as thorough as you can.
—*Good Words for the Young.*

IN PERIL.

"Lois—Lois Arnold! Drat the girl! Where is she now?"

The speaker was an energetic-looking middle-aged woman standing in the door of a small house in the side street of a village.

"What's the matter, Mary?" queried her husband, a kindly faced man, as he stepped into the porch beside her.

"Matter enough! Why, here it is six o'clock and the table ain't even set for supper. I can't find Lois nowhere. What's more, Reuben," she added, with an anxious look, "I mistrust she's after no good."

"Why, how do you mean, Mary?"

"I'm afraid she's off with that Drayton."

"What, that city chap?"

"Yes. He's been moopin' around here a sight more'n I like, lately. I saw her puttin' on her best white frock two hours ago, and I thought then that more'n likely she expected to see him." And Mrs. Arnold shook her head solemnly.

At this moment a young man turned the corner of the street and came toward the couple. He was tall and well made, and evidently a carpenter by occupation, as the kit of tools he carried testified.

"Here comes Paul Haynes, now," said Mrs. Arnold. "Perhaps he's seen her." And, with a friendly nod she called out, "Seen Lois anywheres round, Paul?"

"No, I haven't," replied the young man, pausing; then added, anxiously, "You ain't worried about her, are you?"

"Oh, no; like's not she is in to one of the neighbors," said Mrs. Arnold, with feigned indifference; and, as Haynes passed on, she said to her husband: "I wasn't going to have him mistrust anything. Lois had a sight better marry him; he wants her bad enough, and he's such a good fellow."

Lois Arnold was the niece of the good couple who were thus anxious about her—a pretty, wayward little thing, who had already given as much anxiety to her sober protectors as does the wanton duckling to the respectable hen she who rears it.

At this moment the culprit was walking down a green lane not far from her home, making her way toward it, indeed, but very slowly.

She was not alone. She was leaning on the arm of a man about thirty, evidently a denizen of the city. He was rather good looking, with intense dark eyes, and yet there lurked an expression on his face that might have inspired distrust in one more experienced than our country girl.

"And you say we must part here, Lois?" he said, pausing under the shade of a large tree, and drawing her into the shelter of some bushes.

"Yes, Frank," she replied. "I dare not have you go any further; and I shall be late at home, as it is. Aunt Mary will be sure to scold."

"Lois," said the young man suddenly, taking both her hands in his, "would you like to escape those scoldings for ever?"

"What do you mean, Mr. Drayton?" asked Lois, looking up at him with startled eyes.

"I mean will you go back to the city with me? Will you give yourself to me entirely, my own pretty pet?"

And he caught her suddenly in his arms, imprinting an audacious kiss on her trembling lips, and fairly overwhelming her with the force of his emotion.

After a moment Lois drew a little back from that almost fierce embrace, and looking frightened and bewildered, faltered:

"This is so sudden!"

"I know it is sudden, my darling," he said, drawing her toward him again; "but I am forced to speak to-day. I received a letter last night that well oblige me to return to the city in three days."

"So soon?"

"Yes, sweet one; must I go alone?"

Lois hesitated, and even while she listened to this lover's pleadings the honest eyes of Paul Haynes seemed to be looking into hers with pitiful pleading and warning. But Drayton went on to paint pictures of life in the city with all its delights, and to utter passionate protestations of devotion. And bewildered by the suddenness of the attack, dazzled and intoxicated, before they parted Lois had consented to elope with her new lover.

Of course, no thought of evil crossed her mind. Somewhat more gently nurtured than the people about her, the picture of a city home possessed great attractions for her; and this man of the world, with his graceful manners and easy flatteries, had thrown about her a sort of fascination that for the time seemed to render her obedient to his will.

Lois walked home as in a dream, and was so absorbed in thought that she never heeded Aunt Mary's scoldings, but went about her evening duties mechanically. Only as she was washing the dishes after supper, she kept thinking how pleasant it would be to be rid of such drudgery in the future.

Yet her slumbers that night were being troubled; Drayton had, of course, proposed an elopement, though she could not see why, if he wanted to marry her, why did he not come and ask her uncle for her and have the wedding take place in the village so that she might enjoy the innocent pleasure of showing her city conquest to her friends? And, somehow, she could not get Paul out of her head. She had always thought she should marry him; she knew he had loved her so long and so well, she had teased him with her flirtations, of course, but, then, she had always intended to marry him in the end.

Drayton took good care that Lois should have as little time for reflection as possible during the next three days.

It was early September, the weather was warm and fine, and he persuaded Lois to spend a large portion of each day in rambling through the woods with him; and when she was by his side reflection was impossible.

He made passionate love to her all the time, half-frightening her with the fierceness of his protestations, yet rendering her quite powerless of resistance and molding her every day more absolutely to his will until she felt as if mysterious bonds were riveted about her.

She went home on the last evening through a gloomy twilight that threatened rain, with his last entreaties lingering in her ears, with no thought of trying to escape her destiny, and yet with a heart that was as heavy as lead in her bosom. At her own gate she met Paul Haynes.

"Oh, here you are, Lois!" he cried, with a joyful voice; "your aunt was just beginning to be terribly worried about you!"

"Was she?" said Lois, looking up at him with a pale face and wild startled eyes. "I won't trouble her any more."

Something in her look and tone smote Paul with sudden alarm.

"What is the matter, Lois?" he cried out.

"Nothing, nothing," she said, hastily; "let me go in," and before he could stop her, she hurried past him into the house.

Paul looked after her for a moment, and then walked thoughtfully down the street.

The next morning a dull, drizzling rain was falling, when, at a very early hour, Lois rose and looked with forlorn face out of her window. She dressed herself as in a dream, and then, with a little sachel in her hand, and closely wrapped in waterproof and vail stole from the house. Her limbs trembled so that she could scarcely walk, her face was pale, and tears stood in her eyes, and yet she moved on as if obedient to some imperious power.

It had been arranged that she was to wait near the little station till the train approached, when she was to jump on the cars as quickly as possible, when Drayton would join her with the tickets.

Of course Lois was early at the appointed place, and as she stood under the tree, hiding herself as well as she could with an umbrella, she was a very miserable little creature. It all happened, however, as had been arranged. Lois hurried on to the train, and after it had whirled on for a short distance, she was joined by Drayton.

Once by his side again, her fears and her reluctance seemed in a great measure to vanish, and while he painted again to her in glowing colors the life they would lead in the city, or under her wraps clasped her hand in his, she forgot everything but the fascination he exerted over her.

When they reached New York, Drayton hurried Lois from the cars, and, finding her a seat in the waiting-room left her there. He must go away to make some arrangements for their comfort, but would return soon, he said.

Left to herself in the dreary quiet of the room, which was nearly empty after the rush of passengers had departed, Lois fell again into utter wretchedness. The rain fell in torrents outside, the air was damp and chill; she shivered, and after a while drooped her head and began to weep under her vail. The tears which at first dropped silently, grew thicker, and an irrepressible sob parted her lips.

At this moment a hand was laid gently on her shoulder, and a kind voice said:

"What is the matter, Lois?"

She looked up, and beside her stood Paul Haynes, gazing at her with eyes full of pity and tenderness. Lois half drew back and gasped out:

"Paul, what brought you here?"

"I came on your account, Lois," he said; then, noticing a little repellant gesture, he added quickly, "No, Lois, not to trouble you or interfere with your happiness, simply to protect you if you need protection. You believe that I am a true friend, do you not?"

"Yes, Paul, I am sure of that."

"I cannot bear to hurt your poor little child," he said, in a voice of infinite gentleness, "but I distrust Mr. Drayton. You think he is going to marry you?"

"Of course I do!" exclaimed Lois, pushing back her vail, and gazing at Paul with wide eyes of astonishment.

"And you wish to marry him?"

"Ye-e-s"—the assent was not very hearty.

"Of course you do, since you have come here with him, and you know, of course, that he ought to marry you at once—this afternoon."

"Certainly; that is what I expected."

Paul looked at her gravely.

"Lois," said he, "God forgive me if I do the man injustice. But I cannot help fearing that he does not mean to do the honorable thing by you. When I met you last night I was troubled to the heart. I distrusted Drayton, and when I learned that he was going away in the early train this morning I determined to watch him. I saw you get on the train and I followed. I will not tell you what I suffered"—a spasm of pain crossing his face—"you know how long I have loved you, Lois, and that ought to prove to you that I am your friend now. When Mr. Drayton returns, if you will give me leave, I will claim the right to go with you and see you married. If his intentions are what they ought to be, he will be glad to have me go. If they are not—"

"I will go home with you, Paul," said Lois, firmly. "I am glad you are here. I felt so—so lonesome," she added, hesitatingly.

"And you will authorize my being with you, Lois?"

"Yes, Paul, gladly."

And indeed it seemed as if new courage had come to the girl. Her eyes were alight again, her face bright, and she no longer cowered in her corner, but sat upright. They had not long to wait.

Presently Drayton stepped just within the door and beckoned to Lois. She did not respond to his signal, and, in surprise, he came toward her, an angry frown gathering on his brow as he saw that she was not alone.

"This is my friend, Mr. Haynes," said Lois, simply. "He will go with us."

Drayton acknowledged Paul's salutation with a stiff bow.

"Come," he said to Lois, imperiously. "The carriage is waiting."

Paul rose also.

"As one of the oldest friends of Miss Arnold's family, I claim the privilege of being present at her wedding ceremony," he said, firmly.

"Yes," said Lois, resolutely; "I want Paul to go with us."

Drayton looked from one to the other, the frown growing blacker on his brow, while his face wore an expression of helpless anger. Putting his hand on Lois' arm, he tried to drag her away.

"I will not have this man with us," he said, imperiously. "Lois, don't you trust me?"

She raised her innocent large eyes to his face, and half shrank away at the expression she met there.

"I shall not, unless you let Paul go with us. What harm can there be in that?"

"Every harm," muttered Drayton under his breath with an oath.

Paul stepped forward.

"Mr. Drayton," said he, "if you intend to marry this young lady at once like an honorable man, you can have no objection to my witnessing the ceremony. I am a very old friend of her family, and I can carry to them the assurance that, although she has done a very foolish thing in eloping, she has at least placed her trust wisely."

Drayton moved uneasily under the keen gray eyes.

"All confounded nonsense," he said. "Once for all, Lois, you will go with me alone, or you will not go at all. Choose." And he held out his hand.

Lois looked from his flushed and angry face to Paul's firm and kindly eyes; then, suddenly extending her hand to the young carpenter, she said:

"I will go home with you, Paul."

A look of sudden joy irradiated his face as he drew her hand within his arm and led her away, while Drayton, with an oath, strode from the room.

The return journey was, strange as it may seem, far happier to Lois than the outward one; somehow a great rest and peace seemed to have come to her; the excitements and turmoils of the last few weeks had vanished, and tranquility was restored to her life.

When she learned all from Paul—how he had heard what manner of man Drayton was, and that he had already wrecked the life of one young girl—when she thought of the devotion that had prompted Paul's action, and realized from what possibilities he had saved her—when she discovered at last that he hae even provided against any possible scandal by sending a hurried note to Mrs. Arnold, telling her not to let any one know that Lois had gone—when all this came to her, and she looked at the kind, honest face beside her, she said, with a sudden rush of tears:

"Paul, I can never thank you enough. I believe I have loved you best all the time. If you still care to have such a foolish, weak thing as I am, I will never tease you again."

And so Paul had his reward.

A Thrilling Story of the Sea.

Captain George Beal is the only survivor of nine persons on board the brig Lizzie M. Merrill, which sailed from New York for New Orleans, and foundered during a heavy storm. "When she went down I sank with the vessel a considerable depth," says Captain Beal, "and when I reached the surface again I saw the lifeboat, which I had launched as soon as the deck was stove, about twenty yards to the leeward of me, with the second mate and one sailor in it, but they could not pull to me to take me in, as they had lost the oars. I saw the mate and another sailor get upon some pieces of wreckage, and I got on some pieces myself which had broken from the deck of the after house. They were about eight feet long and two feet broad. On these I gradually drifted away from the lifeboat. Had the mate and his only companion in the boat even a light billet of wood they could have turned their boat so as to reach me and we would cling together in life or death. At one time I had formed the resolution to jump off the raft and swim to the boat but the distance was too great and the sea was running. Life was too sweet to take such a risk.

"Toward evening I threw up my hands every two or three minutes to encourage them and they returned the signal. We must have been then a mile apart, and the gap was steadily widening. As night was falling and they were fading from my sight the first feeling of terror crept over me, as I felt conscious it was our last separation, the chances of a rescue being all in their favor. Then I had only a few crackers in my pocket, but, strange to say, from the moment I began to realize my terrible situation the feeling of hunger departed. All night I was tossed about till my limbs so ached that they at last became benumbed and I began to fear that I would be washed off. At the same time I strained my eyes all that long night—a night of such awful length that I felt the darkness penetrate my very brain, and a feeling of bewilderment crept over me. As I watched and watched for a light and the day was not returning, I thought I should never gaze upon the light again. To add to my distressed condition I was seized with an intense thirst, which was burning me within. I kept my hair, face, neck and chest well moistened, and this afforded me great relief.

"All the years of my life seemed crowded into one of those fearful minutes. At last when I remembered how much suffering was endured by other men at sea I formed a resolution to have courage in the hope that my companions of the previous day might have been picked up and would cause a search for me. Daylight came, but not an object was visible. All that day I drifted about and my situation was more comfortable, as the sea moderated. I ate two biscuits and found only one was left. I was repeatedly seized with a burning thirst and would have given the world for a drink. At nightfall a fainting feeling came over me and I became unconscious. I do not know how long I remained in this condition but I was aroused by a sharp pain in the left arm and found it was caught between the planks. I passed all that night and the next day and night without tasting anything but the remaining biscuit.

At two o'clock, on Friday afternoon, my heart jumped with delight when I sighted a sail bearing directly down on me. My arms had become so powerless that I was hardly able to signal with them. At six o'clock a boat was put out, and I was taken aboard the schooner Harold Haariager, Captain Rein Kundsen, bound from Richmond, Va., to Rio Grande del Sul, after having been eighty-one hours floating on the eight-feet planks."

Stature of the Japanese.

Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton, M. D., has recently published the results of nearly three hundred observations of the height and span of the Japanese. She found the average height to be five feet three inches, and the span four feet eleven inches. In the case of twenty-four women, taken at random, the tallest was a trifle over five feet two inches, and the average was four feet eight inches, with an average span of four feet six inches. The shortness of the span as compared with the height is a general characteristic that is especially marked in the case of the women. Sixty per cent. of the persons measured had the span less than the height, and thirty-three per cent. greater than the height, while in only 6.8 per cent. were the height and span equal. Climate can hardly be made to account satisfactorily for the smallness of the Japanese, for they live in a temperate region, though it is subject to sudden and marked changes. The general use of charcoal braziers for heating may have something to do with it by causing them to inhale the carbonic oxides. The characteristic of their food is the rarity of meat and the abundance of salt. Many of the additional causes of the smallness of the Japanese may be so remote as to cease to effect the nation except by hereditary influence.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

About 336,300,000 gallons of beer were manufactured in the United States in 1879, and 1,245,500,000 gallons in Great Britain.

TIMELY TOPICS.

A reformed orthography was introduced into all the Prussian schools on April 1. All new school-books will hereafter be printed with the reformed spelling, and no educational works with the old spelling will be used in schools after the lapse of a certain interval. The governments of Austria, Bavaria and Wurtemberg have also adopted the new spelling.

It seemed that oysters may be artifically propagated by chopping up the male and female oysters together. Dr. W. J. Brook says that the young oysters thereupon immediately begin forming. In a few hours the embryo can swim in the water. Its shells, at first small and apart, soon grow down over the edges and finally form the hinge. In twenty-four hours it is able to take food, and it grows to a size sufficient for food in about three years. An average oyster contains from six to nine million eggs. A large oyster contains fifty million eggs!

The *Berliner Zeitung* has caused some sensation in Germany by a terrible description which it has published of the maltreatment to which a soldier, and especially a young recruit, in the German army, is liable to be subjected at the caprice of his superior, and without any hope of redress. Kicks in the stomach, boxes on the ear, blows with a sheathed sword or the butt end of a musket, are part of the treatment to which the soldier must submit. The number of cases of suicide in the German army, which is notoriously exceedingly large, is mentioned by the writer in support of his case. Ill-treated by his superiors, drilled till he faints from fatigue, subjected to most cruel tortures, which compare with those of the Inquisition, the soldier, desparing of obtaining justice or relief, puts an end to his life.

Prof. Wickersheimer, the celebrated taxidermist attached to the Anatomical Museum of Berlin, has just discovered a liquid which, injected into the veins of dead meat, not only preserves it for several weeks from decay, but keeps it perfectly fresh and in possession of its natural flavor. Having treated a slaughtered calf with his new preparation, and subsequently caused it to be exposed for a fortnight to the air and weather changes, hanging in the open front of a butcher's shop, he invited a select party of scientific celebrities to partake of the meat thus tested, providing for them, however, other viands in case the prepared veal should fail to suit their palates. The professor's guests, however, found his prepared veal so toothsome and delicate that they confined their attentions to it exclusively, neglecting all the other solid items in his bill of fare.

Philadelphia is astonished to find that it is to have an elevated railroad. The enterprise was kept a secret until very lately, and the first public intimation of it was the rapid demoliton of houses. Contrary to what has been done in New York, the line within the city proper is to run on property owned by the company, except where it crosses streets. The projectors are the Pennsylvania railroad company, and it is to run from their present depot, in West Philadelphia, to Broad and Market streets, in the heart of the city. The job of purchasing the ground of its 250 owners was undertaken a year ago by trusty agents, and the buyers were over a hundred different persons, who resold to the company at the proper time. By this plan the property was all acquired at reasonable prices. The structure is to be of brick and iron, and the Schuylkill is to be crossed by a massive bridge.

The Brazilians have been proud of their two monitors, the Javary and the Solimoes, but recent developments have somewhat changed their views. They started the latter to steam down the coast for artillery practice the other day, and after steam was made it was found that the vessel would not start, and they had to put out the fires, cool off the boilers and overhaul the machinery to find out what the trouble was. The next day they got up steam and heaved ahead very satisfactorily, but the craft wouldn't obey her helm and bore down with great rapidity upon another iron-clad, which lay in her way. The officers and crew were paralyzed with fear, and the men on both crafts were preparing to go overboard, when by a flash of genius it suddenly occurred to somebody to reverse the engines, and the threatened collision was averted. The spectacle of an unmanageable monitor tearing about the bay has not convinced the Brazilians of their naval supremacy.

In a review of the British opium trade in India and China, Professor Christlieb, of Bonn, gives the following statistics showing the magnitude of the trade and its effects upon Indian agriculture: Since the conclusion of the treaty of Tientsin, in 1860, the quantity of opium annually imported into China from the East Indies has increased to 80,000 chests. In 1865 as many as 85,454 chests, worth $50,000,000, were brought into the Chinese market, 8,943 of which were sent to Malacca, while the consumption of the drug for medicinal purposes in Great Britain in the same year reached only 165 chests. The progressive growth of the trade during the past eighty years is thus shown: In the year 1800, about 5,000 chests; in 1825, 12,000 in 1850, 50,000; and in 1875, 90,640. Among the most striking effects caused by the extension of poppy planting in India are the diminution of the quantity of land available for other crops and the consequent curtailment of food products. In Benares and Behar, immense tracts of the finest and most fertile land in Northern and Central India have been gradually covered with poppy plantations. Quite recently 100,000 acres of the richest plains in Central India, and 55,000 acres in the valley of the Ganges, which formerly used to produce corn, sugar and indigo, have, to the impoverishment of the soil, been devoted to opium culture. The average devoted to that purpose to-day is estimated at 1,033,000 acres.

Japan's Mineral Wealth.

The Japanese have now a completely organized geological survey, with a full staff of native surveyors, under an American chief, Mr. B. S. Lyman. The first report of progress of this survey for 1878-9, has just been published, and contain some accurate and valuable information on the mineral wealth of the country. Mr. Lyman reckons that the coal fields of Western Japan contain about 620,000,000 tons, and if one-third be deducted for the working, there will remain 400,000,000 tons, representing a value at the coast of one thousand million dollars. Inconsiderable as this is in comparison with the large and rich coal fields of other lands, it is quite equal in value to all the metal products together, except iron. The copper of all the workable mines scarcely reaches the value of $750,000,000; the eight or ten gold and silver mines, which were formerly worked and may be so again, may, including the lead, antimony and tin mines, the workability of which is doubtful, be valued at not more than $250,000,000. On the other hand, the value of the iron amounts to at least $250,000,000,000. The relative importance of the mineral products may be represented by the following numbers: Iron, 1,000; coal, 4; copper, 3; all other metals (chiefly gold and silver), 1.

We would do many more things if we believed less in impossibilities.

Saved by His Skates.

An old Lake Superior trapper, named Thomas Judson, was once suddenly surrounded by a band of fierce Indians from whom he expected no good. While making free with his outfit, they found a pair of skates among his other trappings, and were immensely puzzled to know what to make of them. A funny thought seemed to occur to the hunter as he saw their curiosity, for his gray eye twinkled merrily.

"Ice moccasin," he said, putting a skate on his foot, and then made with his hands the gliding motion that the feet take in skating.

"Ugh!" grunted the Indian chief, pointing to the narrow blade of the skate, and shaking his head. As they were near the ice, Thomas proposed to fasten them on a young brave for trial.

The Indians welcomed the plan with glee, for, though savages, they were great lovers of sport. Selecting the bravest and swiftest young fellow, the chief bade him stick out his feet, which he did rather suspiciously. The skates were soon strapped on, and the young buck helped to his feet. The ice was like glass, and as he started to move, you know what happened. His feet flew out from under him and down he came with a crack. Such shouts of laughter as the rest set up! The young fellow was gritty, and scrambled up to try it again, but with the same result.

The chief now signaled the hunter to show them how the things worked. Thomas fastened on the skates with great care, picked up his rifle and used it as a cane, pretending to support himself. He moved awkwardly, fell down, got up and stumbled around, the Indians all the time laughing and capering at the sport. Gradually Thomas stumbled a little further away, whirling about and making believe it was very hard work to keep his balance, until he was near the point where the smooth lake ice stretched miles and miles away. Suddenly gathering himself up, he grasped his rifle firmly, gave a war-whoop as wild as the Indian's own, and dashed up the lake like an arrow, skating as he had never skated before. If he had disappeared in the air, the Indians couldn't have been more astonished. Of course they couldn't hope to catch him, over the glassy ice, and they stood gaping after him, wondering more and more at the magic "ice moccasins."

Nothing pleased old Thomas in after years than to tell how he "fooled the redskins."—*Golden Rule.*

What to Do in Case of Fire.

The loose garments worn by women and children expose them to special danger from fire. If the fire starts from the bottom of the dress, the natural upward tendency of the flame soon envelops the whole person, unless by self-control and presence of mind the necessary care be taken by the sufferer, or some one near, without a moment's hesitation. To obey the first impulse and open the doors and rush out is sure destruction. The only safety is to fall down instantly on the floor, and roll over on to the fire, snatching a woolen shawl or rug, if near, to wrap round the body. One is comparatively safe by rolling over and over, for the flames will not rise to the face, and the lungs and breathing will be less likely to be injured. Those who may be in the room, or may come in, have their work plainly before them. Keep doors and windows closed; snatch the first woolen thing to be found—a table cover—without thinking of the work of art on it. Pull it off! Who cares where the bric-a-brac rolls to? It is a human life in danger. Or snatch a woolen shawl from a chair, a curtain or a rug; anything—that one human form is more valuable. Wrap the sufferer instantly into something that is woolen—the coat from your back, if nothing else offers—and thus closely wrapped roll her on the floor in the folds. Scores of lives have been saved in this way, or lost for want of such immediate action. In case the house is on fire there should be one "captain," if possible, who can lead the less self-possessed out of the burning building. Every door, window or aperture through which air can find entrance should be closely shut except during egress. There are always eight or ten inches of pure air close to the floor, and if one cannot walk erect through the smoke he should, as soon as enveloped in some woolen article, drop on the floor on the hands and knees and crawl out. A silk handkerchief or piece of flannel or woolen stocking, wet and put over the face, will enable one to breathe in dense smoke.

Fijian Burial Customs.

At the meeting of the Anthropological institute, General Lane Fox presiding, a paper by the Rev. Lorimer Fison, entitled "Notes on Fijian Burial Customs," was read. The author observed that there was no uniformity of funeral customs in Fiji. The strangling of widows, however, was everywhere practiced in order that they might be buried with their husbands. In some cases ladies of rank volunteered to offer themselves for strangulation, but generally it was practiced on the "watina lalai" or "little wives." The operation was in most cases performed by the wife's brother, who is treated subsequently with marked respect by the husband's kinsfolk. In some parts of the island the death of the chief was kept a profound secret in order to save his goods from plunder, in supposed accordance with a communistic notion which prevailed in those parts of the Fijian group. The idea also existed among a certain class of the natives that it was not until decomposition had made considerable progress that the body of the dead man was fairly done with. With many of the tribes not only the fact of death, but subsequently the burial place of their chief, was kept a profound secret, lest those whom he had injured during his lifetime should dig up, dishonor and even eat his body. The general plan of sepulture appeared, according to Mr. Fison's description, to be that of a cave, in which the body was frequently placed before life was extinct, but which was not closed up until the person was supposed to be dead. In some parts stone coffins were used, and in one particular island a mausoleum was erected to be subsequently covered with clean sea sand. The author mentioned several customs which were based on the hypothesis that the dead man's spirit was ferried over the river or the sea. Moreover, nearly all the customs were based on the assumption that the departed spirit would return to annoy his old old enemies if means were not taken by securing his body to prevent it.—*London Standard.*

"High Falutin'."

Some seminary girls can throw a very powerful stream of words from the engine of their cultivated intellects, but they can't bluff everybody. The other day a fully diplomated miss of eighteen walked into a music store and asked the clerk for a song, which she called "Demonstrate by occular proof, the verdure of my sepulchre;" and, as he handed her a copy of "See that My Grave is Kept Green," and raked in thirty-five cents over the counter, he smiled blandly and said: "Is the ditty known as 'Argentine filaments interspersed with the aureate capillary attractions a novelty to your repertory?" She turned pale for a moment, and then concluded to go back to school for one more year.

The secretary of the Liverpool vegetarian society states that he has walked 500 miles in fifteen days—an average of thirty-five miles per day—on a diet of nothing but raw fruit, and this without unusual fatigue or bodily strain.

A Dish of Tea.

The wholesale adulteration of this domestic article which have lately been detected in New York set one to thinking about the familiar Chinese staple. The well-known camellia japonica is of the same family as the tea-shrub; both have the same firm, dark, glossy green leaves, both the same kind of flower. The fruit contains two or three seeds of a mouse color, and from these plants may be raised. When tea was first introduced into Europe, in the seventeenth century, it was a costly article, the price being about twenty dollars a pound. When the founder of a celebrated London coffee-house advertised it at ten shillings, or two dollars and a half, a pound, some fifteen years later, it had already been denounced as interfering with the sale of beer and other liquors; and in 1660 a duty of eight pence per gallon was levied upon "all the liquor produced from tea which was made and sold in coffee-houses." Notwithstanding this great discouragement, it gradually went on making its way, till at last it became one of the most important articles of British commerce, and the duty was no longer levied upon the infusion, but upon the article itself.

If we take a map of China and mark with a pencil a line at twenty degrees of northern latitude, and another at thirty-one degrees, we shall include all the tea-producing district of the Celestial empire. Further north is Japan, which is equally suitable for the growth of tea. The finest tea is grown in the country about Nankin, situated midway between Pekin and Canton, where the climate is mild and temperate. The leaves are gathered one by one; and, tedious as the operation may seem, the daily average thus collected by each laborer is said to be from ten to fifteen pounds, according to the size of the leaves at the period of each of the three tea-harvests. The first harvest is toward the latter end of February, the second about the beginning of April, and the third in June. The finest shrubs frequently grow on the steep declivities of hills, where considerable hazard is encountered in the gathering process.

In the tea districts everybody cultivates the shrubs and the poorest cottager has his tea-garden; even the priests who attend upon the temples are also tea-farmers, and the hills with low trees surrounding the pagodas, so often seen depicted upon our plates and table dishes, represent the tea-plantations of the priests. A new plantation is made by sowing the seeds, and the first crop is not obtained until the close of the third year. After four years more it ceases to yield fully and is cut down to the ground, when it will put forth fresh branches and bear fine leaves in great abundance. This process is repeated until the plant is some thirty years old, when it runs out and must be renewed by planting fresh seed. Its growth and culture have been attempted in India on a large scale, and with some degree of success. It also matured and yielded a harvest in some of our Southern States and on the Pacific coast, but China is, par excellence, the true tea country, and will doubtless always maintain the supremacy in its production.

The properties of tea have been much extolled, and no doubt, moderately and properly taken, it acts as a gentle astringent and mild corroborative, giving tone to the stomach, and assisting digestion. It quenches thirst more readily than most fluids, and refreshes the spirits in heaviness and sleepiness. These qualities seem to be admitted on all hands, yet the most careful inquirers regard it as a narcotic, the stimulating period of which is the most conspicuous and of longest duration. Hence, for very young children it is improper, as, like all narcotics, it is apt to produce a morbid state of the brain and nervous system. In persons who do not take much active exercise, particularly in the female sex, tea promotes healthy bile, and assists digestion materially; and to those whose diet is chiefly vegetable, it is most beneficial from the same cause.—*American Cultivator.*

The Prevailing Habit of Swearing.

It may be a grievous truth, but it is true, says a New York paper, that very many men and women are addicted to the use of expletives, some of which are profane, some simply silly, some in bad taste, some meaningless, and all unnecessary if you criticise them closely. Many men use oaths which are terrible in their intensity and bitterness, and yet their utterers have no feelings which need such language. They will condemn people to everlasting torment, curse their eyes, and call down the direst judgments of heaven on persons who cause them slight annoyance, and when anything goes wrong with them they will curse and swear like pirates; and yet really they would do no man any harm, and as to sending anybody's soul to hell, their lives would be miserable if they thought they had done it.

It is plain therefore that swearing generally is only a habit into which men fall, and that it by no means indicates that they are profane in their thoughts or disposed to arrogate to themselves the divine function of passing eternal judgment on their fellows. The exclamations expressive of wonder or delight or indignation which women so freely use, and which serve the purposes of a safety valve for their feelings, and the darns and gollys of the boys, are, in their essence, about the same. Of course it is foolish to use them, and their employment is in bad taste. They do not strengthen the speech, for they have lost any real meaning; their free and careless use has destroyed the force they may once have had. If men always had at their tongues' ends the fit words to express their ideas and feelings, they probably would not swear so much. But when the right word doesn't come easily an oath is handy for emphasis. That is about all there is in swearing.

It can't be defended, for it is a bad habit; and oaths, beyond question, greatly disfigure speech, which is most effective when it is calmest and simplest. Yet that men took to swearing in a very early period of their development is probably unquestionable; and that they have gone on in the practice, however civilized they have become, is a truth everybody's experience sustains. Christians, or those who nominally profess Christianity, often swear as much as the heathens, and probably there was not more swearing before our era than there is now. We have even retained some of the pagan oaths in their exact form, and to others we have given new forms learned under Christianity, while we have manufactured for ourselves an original supply.

Simple Protection against Epidemics.

Those who are at all afraid of epidemic diseases may feel comforted on hearing that one of the best protective measures that they can resort to is a very simple one—the use of soap and water. An eminent physician says: It is worth while for common people to learn that 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pin-head or visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be dessicated and be borne, like thistle seeds, everywhere, and like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly down any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science. A water temperature of 120 degrees boils them to death, and soap chemically poisons them. Here sanitary and microscopic science come together. Spores thrive in low ground and under low conditions of life. For redemption fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of malarial poisoning. Hot water is sanitary. Soap is more sanitary. Fight typus, small-pox, yellow fever and ague with soap. Soap is a board of health.

MONSTER SNAKES IN INDIANA.

A Farmer's Fight with the Huge Reptiles.

Mr. Joshua Mills, a farmer, lives in the extreme northwestern part of this or southeastern part of Grant county, near the junction of Delaware, Grant and Madison counties. One day recently he was clearing up a patch of deadening on his farm. The day was balmy and pleasant. At ten o'clock in the forenoon he had ready for burning three or four heaps of brush, and when about ready for doing so he conceived the idea of cremating an old log hog pen which stood near by. A hundred feet distant was a well which was uncovered, was operated by a deep bucket attached to a pole, and was used for watering stock. A hundred feet or so further on was a large shallow pond of stagnant water, surrounded by willows and dead flags and coarse grass. The surrounding country is low, wet and swampy. The hog-pen was a fair specimen of ye olden-time stye—roomy, with log flooring laid on the ground and the corners of the structure resting on large logs imbedded in the earth. After determining upon burning the hog pen, on account of the many rats, lizards, etc., he had seen about it, and because of its having done duty so long as to become a pest, he at once proceeded to carry brush and throw into it. He worked an hour at this. When he had almost completed his work, and was in the act of picking up the scattered limbs and throwing them into the pen, he was startled at seeing a monster water snake crawl out from under the logs and start off toward the pond. Mr. Mills told the *Commercial* correspondent's informant that this snake was not less than fourteen or sixteen feet long and about eight inches in diameter. He was so completely dumbfounded that he could not move for a moment, but finally ran toward the serpent, and with clubs succeeded in turning its course away from the pond. He then ran to the house for his gun, an old-fashioned musket.

When Mr. Mills returned the snake was not to be found. He then fired the truck in the pen, and started around firing the other heaps, laying his gun on the ground not far from the hog pen. The burning of the brush on the stye attracted to the scene a horse and colt, the latter a yearling, which were running loose in the clearing. After a lapse of probably twenty minutes after placing the fire to the hog pen, Mr. Mills heard a disturbance among the horses, which were standing near the fire. He looked up. The animals were a hundred and fifty yards distant. The first thing that attracted Mr. Mill's attention was the old horse kicking upward with his hind feet as if wild. The colt was stamping with his front feet. Finally the old horse kicked high into the air and ran, and at the same time something like a long rope whirled into the air and fell to the ground. Mr. Mills saw there was something wrong going on, and ran with all possible speed to where the trouble was. The horse, which had run away, stood off a hundred yards distant "whickering." The colt pawed the ground terribly, and it was not until Mr. Mills was right at the place where stood the colt that he comprehended the situation. Around the body of the colt was almost two coils of a large snake. Its tail was four or five times wrapper around one front leg, its head had moved its coils around the colt's body. The colt's eyes protruded, its breathing was hard, it pawed, pranced and cavorted around as if in the very throes of death. Mr. Mills had no knife with him of sufficient size to cut the reptile in twain. He hadn't time to go and get one, for the col. would die in half a minute's time. The snake was slowly tightening its coils, and on either side of it the colt's flesh protruded, showing the terrible strength of the twist. Mr. Mills took in the situation at a glance. He must burst the reptile with a club, and do it very quick, too. He sprang toward a stake lying on the ground, and just as he was picking it up a whirr! whirr! was heard from behind, and looking up the forked tongue of a murderous rattle-snake presented itself.

The fire was so intensely hot there that it scared the rattlesnake and it sped on and away. But then the colt continued round and round, and pawing, slower and slower, as if ready to fall at any moment. Its very life was being squeezed out of it. Without any delay Mr. Mills rushed that way, and with one fell swoop of his club burst the reptile until its entrails were strewn all over the animal, and it fell to the ground dead. Strange, the colt was not seriously injured and it walked away.

But the danger to Mr. Mills had just begun. When the horse ran away, a score or more of snakes of various sizes and kinds were seen running from the fire. A load of shot from his gun failed to kill any of the huge yellow spotted monsters. Owing to the racket caused by the horses the snakes had so far run in another direction, but as soon the animals got out of reach they glided in the direction of Mr. Mills. With the club he held in his hand he succeeded in keeping the snakes away from him for awhile, but finally the number grew so large, and their running so ferocious and promiscuous, that he himself was compelled to retreat. Mr. Mills noticed from a distance that nearly all the reptiles, in their hurry to get away from the scorching flames, were plunging headlong into the well, the others into the pond. From the point where he stood Mr. Mills saw, he thinks, forty or fifty horribly large snakes of various kinds go into that well.

A comparatively few were rattle-snakes, and they were not very large, but some of the others were huge, fifteen to twenty feet in length. Some of the blue racers carried their heads as high as a man, and swept along like race horses. The sight was one which thrilled the auditor with a sickening horror. When the pen had burned down, so that there was not a probability of there being any more reptiles crawling from it, Mr. Mills approached the well and looked in. The water was probably six feet deep, and the distance to the water from the top about eight feet. From his position he saw some of the most horrible snake fights that can be imagined. Two giants fought until the water was turbulent with mud and blood, spurts of which would occasionally be sent to the top of the well, causing him who was looking downward to start back in a hurry.

Mr. Mills thought to quell the mob by shooting them, but after firing a half dozen loads down into the snakes and quieting a few a new idea possessed him, and he at once commenced rolling stones into the well. When nearly filled with stones and wood he cemented the well over with dirt. And now in that grave are buried more hundreds of pounds of snake flesh than can be found in any other hole probably in the State.

How a Pew was Bought.

A well-known Hartford gentleman was unable to attend the sale of the pews of his church the other day, and he requested a friend to bid in for him a pew for which he had for many years paid fifty dollars. Later he met another friend, and incidentally mentioning that he would not be able to attend the auction, asked his friend also to see to it that he had his old pew as heretofore. The auction took place, and the pew was put up. "Fifty dollars," said friend number one. "Fifty-one said number two. "Fifty-three," "fifty-four," and so on till there had been thirty-eight bids, when one friend, thinking he had gone as far as discretion permitted, stopped, and the other took it triumphantly at eighty-eight dollars. "Put it down for Dr.——," he said, and the astonishment of the other knew no bounds. They had been bidding against each other, both in behalf of the same gentleman, who had forgotten to tell number two that he had also spoken to number one. The church is so much better off.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The Collegiate Dutch Reformed church is the second wealthiest parish in New York.

The church of Dr. Rufus Ellis, Boston, will celebrate its 250th anniversary in the autumn.

The Methodists claim to have forty colleges and three theological seminaries in this country.

John Kelly, the Tammany "boss," is credited with the statement that there are 26,050 sisters of charity in different parts of the world.

The Congregational church at Salt Lake City has added thirteen persons to its membership, several of whom are converts from Mormonism.

It is asserted in the *National Baptist* that St. Louis, which has an estimated population of 500,000, has a smaller proportion of evangelical Christianity than any other city in the country.

"What is eternity?" was a question once asked at a deaf and dumb institution at Paris, and this beautiful and striking answer was given by one of the pupils: "The lifetime of the Almighty."

Statistics of the Protestant Episcopal church for the past year show that twenty-six ministers of other denominations were received into this church, eight of whom were from the Congregational body, five from the Methodist, four from the Baptist, and three from the Presbyterian.

The New England, the Providence, the Wyoming and the New York East Methodist conferences have considered favorably the proposal to extend the pastoral term. The debate on this question is expected to be the most interesting and important which the coming general conference will engage in.

The Rev. Dr. Jessup, writing from Beyrout, Syria, says the government at Constantinople has given notice that hereafter any Moslem who becomes a Christian will be put to death, and that any foreigner subverting Moslemism by teaching Christianity shall be imprisoned without notification to their consuls.

The family of the late Asa Packer are soon to present a very beautiful and costly memorial altar and reredos to St. Mark's church, Mauch Chunk, Pa., where Mr. Packer served for many years as senior warden. The structure, which is to be of richly carved caen stone and marble, is now in the hands of the builder.

The large salaries of New York ministers range as follows: Dr. John Hall, $15,000 and a stylish house free of rent; Dr. W. M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, $14,000: Dr. Potter, of Grace church, gets $12,000 and a house; Dr. Dix, of Trinity, $12,000, and the pastor of St. Thomas' church $10,000. Several other New York ministers get from $8,000 to $10,000, but most less than $5,000.

It is estimated that of the 2,589,172 Baptists in the world 1,500,000 are in the Southern States and Territories, and of this number in the South about 900,000 are colored Baptists. The Southern Baptist convention, representing churches scattered over the whole Southern territory, has no formal connection at all with 600,000 of these colored Baptists, and does not receive the active co-operation of all the remaining third.

The secretary of the English Baptist missionary society, in a recent speech, said that since the beginning of modern missions the Bible has been translated into 212 languages, spoken by 850,000,000 human beings, and distributed at the rate of nearly twelve every minute. It will not be long before the Bible will be published in every language on earth. All this has been done by missionaries. Thirty-nine of the languages referred to never had a written form until the missionaries created it.

Marriages and Marriage Fees.

An article in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, narrating some anecdotes told by clergymen of that city respecting marriage ceremonies, contains the following:

"I remember hearing from a gentleman in Connecticut," said the minister, "that he had married a very wealthy couple, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the groom, placing his fingers in his vest pocket, took a paper packet and quietly handed it to him. He put it in his pocket, and when he reached home opened it and found it was a paper of chewing tobacco. The bride and groom left for Europe that evening. Upon their return, two months afterward, the gentleman called on the minister and asked if he had not made some mistake. An explanation followed, and the gentleman handed the minister $200 as his fee."

"Do you ever have any strange experience of that nature?"

"I performed the ceremony in one of the elegant homes in this city not long since. The groom slipped an envelope into my hand. When I opened it, upon my arrival home, I found in it, instead of money, a love letter from the prospective bride to the prospective bridegroom. I returned the letter and then got the envelope that was intended for me."

"Some strange cases must come under your notice?"

"Yes. When I was in New York a Bohemian—I mean a native of Bohemia—came to me and said that perhaps he would want me to perform the marriage ceremony for him next day. A number of women from his country would arrive at Castle Garden next day, and he intended to go down and pick out a wife. Next morning he appeared again.

"'Well,' I asked, 'did you make your choice?'

"'I dond be sure yet a while,' he replied; 'I hired two and took them to mine store.'"

That evening he came around and got married.

Cultivate One Talent.

One talent, well cultivated, deepened and enlarged, is worth a hundred shallow faculties. The first law of success at this day, when so many matters are clamoring for attention, is concentration; to bend all the energies to one point, looking neither to the right nor to the left. It has been justly said that a great deal of the wisdom of a man in this century is shown in leaving things unknown; and a great deal of his practical sense in leaving things undone. The day of universal scholars is past. "Life is short and art is long." The range of human knowledge has increased so enormously that no brain can grapple with it; and the man who would know one thing well must have the courage to be ignorant of a thousand things, however attractive or inviting. As with knowledge, so with work. The man who would get along must single out his specialty, and into that must pour the whole stream of his activity—all the energies of his hand, his eye, tongue, heart and brain. Broad culture, many-sidedness, are beautiful things to contemplate; but it is the narrow-edged men—the men of single and intense purpose, who steel their souls against all things else—who accomplish the hard work of the world, and who are everywhere in demand when hard work is to be done.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

Jet netted aprons, or else fringe half a yard deep, trim the fronts of many grenadine dresses. Sometimes the sleeves come only to the elbow, and below this are half-sleeves of jetted net that fit the arm smoothly, or else wrinkle like a thread glove, and are finished at the wrist with ruffles of lace and loops of satin ribbon.

The End.

The course of the weariest river
Ends in the great gray sea;
The acorn, forever and ever,
Strives upward to the tree.
The rainbow, the sky adorning,
Shines promise through the storm;
The glimmer of coming morning
Through midnight gloom will form.
By time all knots are riven,
Complex although they be,
And peace will at last be given,
Dear, both to you and to me.

Then though the path may be dreary,
Look onward to the goal;
Though the heart and the head be weary,
Let faith inspire the soul.
Seek the right though the wrong be tempting
Speak truth at any cost;
Vain is all weak exempting
When once the gem is lost.
Let strong hand and keen eye be ready.
For plain and ambushed foes;
Thought earnest, and fancy steady
Bear best unto the close.

The heavy clouds may be raining
But with evening comes the light;
Through the dark are low winds complaining,
Yet the sunrise gilds the height;
And love has his hidden treasure
For the patient and the pure;
And time gives his fullest measure
To the workers who endure;
And the word that no law has shaken
Has the future pledge supplied;
For we know that when we "awaken"
We shall be "satisfied."
—*Tinley's Magazine.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

What the carpets are saying—"Shake

Toronto *Grip* says reporters are men of note.

About 1,500 persons are employed in the manufacture of silks in this country.

When a man is rolling in wealth his fortune is appropriately expressed in round numbers.

Iron has gone up so high that poor people cannot afford to have it in their blood now.—*Middletown Transcript.*

How it must make a donkey laugh to see what an insignificant little ear a whale can boast.—*Boston Transcript.*

Household decoration makes great progress in tenement quarters. We note that old hats have taken the place of cast-off clothing in broken window panes.—*Puck.*

A benevolent Detroit dentist announced that on a certain day he would pull teeth free for poor persons and provide laughing gas. He used 700 gallons of gas and extracted 271 teeth.

Louis Watso, the Indian chief, who is over 100 years old, and who lives at Lake George, has received a pension from the English government for services rendered as chief of the Abenaquis in 1812.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, learning, etc., beginning from his youth, and so on to old age, what a bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions would paper the list.

A Nebraska widow went out upon the highway to rob travelers and get money to buy seed wheat, but the first passer happened to be a widower and she compromised by marrying him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Nothing is easier than fault-finding. No talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business. But those who are moved by a genuine desire to do good have little time for murmuring or complaint.

Various curious forms of charity are visible in Chinese cities. In summer, vases of cold tea are sometimes set at the doors of the rich, that the poor wayfarer may drink and be refreshed; and in winter, the tea is replaced by hot ginger soup. In the warm months fans are distributed.

The tree-felling electric battery is an extension of a well-known and very useful surgical instrument for removing warts, etc. A small platinum wire is drawn tightly around a tree and connected with a battery, by which the wire is heated white hot. The wire is kept taunt as it burns into the wood until it burns through, leaving the tree standing, but needing only a little force to bring it down.

Crucifix, the winner of the Oaks for Lord George Bentwick, did more in less time than any horse that ever had appeared on the English turf up to his time. He ran twelve times within as many months without ever having been beaten, and won ten thousand two hundred and eighty-seven pounds in public stakes. The triumph of Crucifix were all achieved between July 9, 1839 and June 5, 1840, considerably less than twelve months.

Congressional Delegate Cannon, of Utah, is an Englishman, round and red and has four wives. The delegate from New Mexico, Mariana Otera, was born in the Territory which he represents. He was educated in St. Louis, and was at one time a republican judge, with much popularity. Delegate Brents, of Washington Territory, was born in Illinois, while Ainslie, of Idaho, is a native of Missouri, and Bennett, of Dakota, is an Ohio man.

A Joke on a Clergyman.

Biblical scholars are sometimes entrapped. In a little town of Bavaria the other day, sat an aged fraulein and her minister, who was, at least, supposed to know the Bible by heart. The fraulein enjoyed a practical joke in spite of her age; and the reverend father, although a thoroughly pious man, was not a whit behind her. Indeed, there is nothing in the sacred profession which interdicts a good wholesome laugh, and nothing which ought to make a man so sad that he can see only the gloomy and cloudy side of life. Our fraulein said: "Father, you may have heard that some of the persistent explorers in the Holy Land have just discovered a huge heap of bones which are supposed, on pretty good authority, to be those of the children which Herod killed." "Ah, indeed!" replied the minister, thoroughly interested, "I had not heard of it." "Yes," continued the fraulein, "and, strange to say, nearly half the bones were white as the snow of the Alps, while the rest were almost as black as ebony." "Well, well!" exclaimed the pastor, "that is certainly very remarkable." "And the problem to be solved is," continued the fraulein, "whether the white bones belonged to the girls and black ones to the boys, or vice versa. The explorers were greatly vexed by the matter and could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion. Now, what do you think, father?" "Oh," wittily rejoined the pastor, "of course the black bones belonged to the girl babies and the white ones to the boy babies." We ask the same question of our readers, and they had better better guess several times before they read the rest of the paragraph. When they have settled the matter they can refer to the answer of the fraulein, who, with a merry twinkle in her eye, said: "Father, you must have read your Bible to very little purpose, for the account tells that only boy babies were killed by Herod."

Statistics of Cotton.

According to the latest reports the great cotton spinning industry embraces throughout the world 71,250,000 spindles, of which 39,500,000 are in Great Britain. The United States have 10,050,000 spindles; France has 5,000,000; Germany, 4,800,000; Russia, 2,860,000; Switzerland, 1,870,000; Austria, 1,800,000; Spain, 1,775,000; Italy, 900,000; Belgium, 800,000; India, 1,275,000; Sweden and Norway, 310,000; Holland, 230,000; Greece, 36,000; and other countries (including Denmark and Portugal) 44,000 spindles. Britain has to every 1,000 of its inhabitants, 1,180 spindles; Switzerland, 675; United States, 218; France, 135; Germany, 108; Spain, 103; Holland, 57; Sweden and Norway, 48; Austria, 42; Russia 30; Italy, 29.

Power of the Pulse.

If all the heart-beats of one person in good health during twenty-four hours could be concentrated and welded into one great impulse, it would be powerful enough to raise a ton of iron 120 feet in the air. A healthy heart keeps steadily at work without wearying; but this it is enabled to do because it takes a rest after each beat; or to express it more clearly, if the contraction (emptying) and expansion (refilling) occupy two-thirds of a second of time, the period of rest takes a third of a second before contraction again occurs.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ....EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 20, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

Senator Wallace says that Don Cameron's ability to hold the Pennsylvania delegates for Grant depends on convincing them that the General is to be successful. If Illinois declares for a Third-Term he is confident that there will not be a murmer from the Cameron camp.

Bob Ingersol says that Hayes could not be elected if no one ran against him, and that there would be enough scattering votes to defeat him if there was nobody else in the field. He thinks that neither Sherman nor the ex-President have great chances, and that Blaine will be President.

If the democrats in congress had followed the example of the Republicans in the past in a hundred cases of putting out democrats, Yocum would have got his walking papers quicker than his first hotel bill. The rads always made quick work against a democrat when his seat was contested.

The Elmira Free Press chronicles an early betrothal which we think should be noted down to the foolish things of a pair of foolish parents. That paper says two young couples were married within a few months of each other, and from families that had been very intimate. In January last a boy was born to one of them, and he was welcomed as heartily as though he had been a prince of a reigning house. Last month a girl appeared to the other young couple. One evening last week the mother of the boy visited the mother of the girl, taking her child with her. Most of the members of both families were also present. The mother of the boy took a rather diminutive but costly ring from a case, and, placing it on the finger of the girl scarcely a month old, solemnly engaged her son to the child, the matter to be ratified in the future.

Commissioner John I. Davenport made his defence before the Wallace investigating committee in New York on Saturday. He made an effort to show that in 1878 a large number of persons were fraudulently naturalized by Judges Barnard and McCunn, but the testimony he produced did not establish the fact that the papers he seized at the election of 1878 were fraudulently issued. He presented some four hundred irregular applications for naturalization, but it will be remembered that at the election in 1878 upwards of 80,000 naturalized citizens were driven away from the polls or deterred from approaching them by the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of Davenport. The testimony taken before the Wallace committee shows that voters were arrested by Davenport's order taken before a republican committee and thence to prison only to be released without trial after the election. Many of those who were thus outraged had genuine naturalization papers and were as much entitled to vote as Davenport himself. The democratic congress will not do its duty if it leave untried any means in its power to protect the honest voters of New York city against a repetition of the villany practiced by Davenport at the election of 1878.—*Patriot.*

A handful of democrats in congress with greenback proclivities, were induced to join the republicans to vote in favor of Yocum retaining the seat, is one of the main reasons that threw the vote against Curtin. This little band of wishy-washy democrats may yet regret their folly.

Hon. Charles S. Wolfe has written a letter to Messrs. Eli. K. Price, Joel J. Baily and others declining a complimentary dinner tendered him by citizens of Philadelphia. If said dinner had come off, we venture to say that Kemble, and other pardoned bribers, would have been among the missing—we suppose on account of loss of appetite.

The annual report of the Chicago call board, for the year ending May 1, shows that the total sales of grain and provisions during the year amount to $280,856,137, against $158,790,859 the previous year.

The total of grain transaction was $190,403,171, and of provisions $81,452,966; increase in the former over the previous year, $112,216,487, and in the latter. 9,818,519.

At a meeting of the Baptist ministers of Philadelphia, last week, the following resolution, denouncing the pardon of Kemble & Co., was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly utter our condemnation of the action of the board of pardons and of his excellency, the governor, who, assuming, without constitutional authority, the exercise of judicial function, have relieved the criminals of all the more significant portion of their sentence, and that they should have done this in a manner which violated their own established rules, and allowed no opportunity for a fair hearing of the friends of pupiic justice.

How a candidate ran against a snag is thus related by the Williamsport Bulletin: At the last election for Sheriff in this county one of the candidates had a fashion of going to farmer's houses, ordering what he wanted for himself and horse, and then saying that he had nothing less than a twenty dollar bill, thinking of course he would dine and sup, and lodge, gratis, which he did in many instances. One farmer on Little Pine creek did happen to have the change, but the candidate did *not* happen to have the twenty dollar bill. This gentleman is not among the present list of candidates, and we hope for the credit of the county that there are not many such roosters.

Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, of New York, died suddenly on last Friday. Judge Church was one of our eminent men, and frequently mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for president.

Michigan goes for Blaine and Florida for Grant.

The Grantites still express confidence that the General will be nominated, and laugh at the idea of bolting and kicking.

Over 100 members were absent when the vote was taken in the Curtin-Yocum contest.

Two whites and five negroes were publicly whipped on Saturday, at New Castle, Del., one colored burglar receiving forty very heavy lashes which brought blood freely. A boy aged ten received five light lashes for larceny.

St. Petersburg, May 16.--It is proposed to liberate two hundred political prisoners in St. Petersburg, and 4,000 throughout the Empire, and to relieve 11,000 from surveillance.

THE CONTEST—YOCUM'S LUCK.

The Curtin-Yocum contest was decided in the House on 11 inst., resulting in favor of Yocum, by a vote of 75 to 113. We are much surprised at this result, in the face of the report of the committee, which was founded upon the most conclusive evidence that Yocum's election was secured by fraudulent votes. Thus the 20th district is misrepresented in Congress by one who is opposed to the sentiments of his constituents in every respect. The district is overwhelmingly democratic, opposed to all the heresies of the national party espoused by Yocum. We said the district was misrepresented, the assertion may be a little too broad, for the fact is Yocum does not represent anybody, he really does not represent the republicans, his greenback party is defunct, and the democrats, of course, want none of him, and last, but not least, he sits as a perfect non-entity, or nobody, in congress. The record does not know him; he is mum as an oyster, and the only little attention that he did attract was when for a while he kept voting turn about—one day for God and the next for mammon,—so that he might gain a little sympathy for the retention of the seat he fills like an empty bag.

Gov. Curtin, the fairly elected member, would have been a credit to our district, a useful member, and an honor to the state; with his large experience in state affairs and eloquent as a speaker, he would have been of great service to the nation; but through one of those political freaks, which occasionally spring up in the fence corners of American politics, and aided by illegal votes, the man of service, experience and ability, is found at the bottom, while the lighter material has been carried aloft by the cyclone only to be dropt again in some marsh dead and forgotten.

But the REPORTER does not intend to cry over spilled milk, proud as we would have been, honored as our district would have been, with Curtin as our representative in congress. Curtin can stand it, the district must until another ballot shall set us right and the sentiments of our people have a true representative rightfully elected.

Gov. Curtin, we believe, did not spend a day in Washington to ask the seat to which he was elected. The contest was the work of the majority of the district who are defrauded by the seating of Yocum.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION BREAKS UP IN A ROW.

The republicans of Illinois have a little row on hand the first act of which was played at the Cook county convention on 10. The next act will be played at the meeting of the state convention at Springfield this week. The account of the Cook county convention says:

When Mr. Singer, the chairman of the Cook county republican committee, called the convention to order at Farewell hall a scene of the wildest confusion ensued, followed by a bolt ot the Grant supporters. Singer claimed the right to nominate a temporary chairman, which was followed by cries of "no" "never," and shouts of "Anthony."

A delegate put the question and Anthony was declared temporary chairman. Singer held his ground, and crowds gathered on the stage, pushing and shaking their fists untill the police came forward and separated the excited delegates. Both Singer and Anthony insisted on their rights and put the questions to the convention at the same time. Anthony declared his secretary elected, and Singer nominated and declared Strickland elected.

Mr. Anthony then appointed the committee on credentials, and while the credentials were being handed to the secretary, the Grant delegates rose and shouted their protests. Anthony called on Lieutenat Byre to clear the aisles and to protect the legitimate delegates. Singer, from the platform, announced the convention adjourned to the club room of the Palmer house and quit the hall followed by about 75 delegates who left their credentials in the hands of the secretary appointed by Anthony. Arrived at the Palmer house the Grant delegates proceeded to organize a separate convention. A committee on credentials was appointed, and during their retirement addresses were made denouncing the organization as a riot.

Both conventions held sessions and both are determined to send a full delegation to the state convention. After the report of the committee on credentials, appointed by the anti-Grant convention at Farewell hall, the roll was called, resulting as follows: Washburn, 90½ delegates; Blaine 53½ delegates; Grant, 1, as present; 57 Grant delegates being given as the official number of those who had voted.

Three delegates from each senatorial district were then appointed to select delegates to the state convention and a resolution was passed instructing them to select 58 of Cook county, 98 in favor of Washburne and 31 in favor of Blaine. The convention at the Palmer house have elected a solid delegation of 92 Grant men to the state convention.

The anti-Grant convention at Farwell hall, after ratifying the seiection of delegates to Springfield, as reported by the committee for each senatorial district and appointing a committee to prepare evidence in regard to the constitution and acts of the convention adjourned. The delegation stands 58 for Washburne and 34 for Blaine—all anti-Grant.

The Grant convention at the Palmer house having filled up its representation by appointing by districts and wards, selected a solid Grant delegation to Springfield, and having appointed a committee to prepare an address setting forth the organization or the convention, it adjourned.

MR. YOCUM RETAINS HIS SEAT.

The World special 11, says: The Curtin-Yocum contested election case was suddenly disposed of to-day by the somewhat surprising vote of 115 to 75 in favor of allowing Yocum to retain his seat in the House. As predicted, the Republicans voted solidly with the Greenback members, who gained additional recruits from the Democratic side. This result was vuite a surprise to many of Mr. Curtin's friends. Up to the time of adjournment yesterday it was not expected that a vote would be reached before to-morrow morning, but Mr. Weaver and the other Greenback friends of Mr. Yocum made such a thorough canvass of the House, especially on the Democratic side, that they felt sure of a majority and, under the advice of General Garfield, prepared to cut off further debate at the begining of the session to-day. Several members desired to speak, but Mr. Springer fully realized the situation and, rather than sustain a defeat at the start, agreed to a demand for the previous question. He was then entitled to one hour to close the case, but he yielded his time Messrs. Ryon, of Pennsylvania, and Speer, of Georgia, both of whom spoke against Yocum. Mr. Speer is one of the young members of the House, but his was the strongest speech and the only one that held the attention of the House. Mr. Hendrick B. Wright says that his confrere Yocum would have been ousted from his seat and a new election ordered had a vote been taken a few weeks ago.

WHAT CURTIN WILL DO.

Ex-Governor Curtin says that if Grant is nominated at Chicago he will take off his coat for the Democratic candidate whoever he may be, to give the biggest Democratic majority ever thrown in his Congressional district. He says his failure to get his seat shall not cost the Democratic party a single vote.

Williamsport, Pa., May 16.--The suit of Father Stack against Bishop O'Hara for $20,000 was decided here to-day by a verdict in favor of the defendant. The controversy began in 1871, because of the removal of the priest from the pastorate at this place.

A DECLINING MARKET.

The *Sun* says: Dealers in mercantile commodities are now beginning to see that the sudden and great advance in prices all along the line, last autumn, was fruitful of injury to trade. It raised hopes of a permanence of the increase which have proved delusive, and tempted men to base their calculations for the future on an unsubstantial and transitory inflation.

Instead of reaping, during the last eight or ten weeks, the heavy profits of six months ago, they have been doing business on a declining market, and no one can say whether the bottom has yet been reached. Speculators are busy in the merchandise markets, and the prices of certain stable commodities are altogether regulated by them, so that it is not easy to decide what are real and what are fictitious values.

It is not doubtful, however, indeed it is indisputable, that the decline in prices within sixty days has been heavy and general. The question now is, not whether there will be a return to the scale of the autumn, but whether there is a reasonable prospect that the lowest point was reached last month.

The almost unprecedented advance in iron after its long depression gave a great impetus to the iron manufacture. Furnaces, iron mills, and steel works, long idle, were again put in operation, in many cases by new owners, and the changes were so numerous that a revised directory of the iron and steel works of the country has had to be compiled by the American Iron and Steel Association. Speculation in pig iron and in scrap iron was active both here and abroad, and was engaged in by the same class of outsiders who are now manipulating the other principal commodities.

It is now manifest that the capacity for home production is fully equal to the consumption, and prices have fallen rapidly, and will probably continue to decline until they get to the level at which iron can be imported from abroad. In anticipation of this inevitable adjustment of prices, the market for American iron is dull and unsettled. When the furnaces have met the advance orders on which they are now working, they must be prepared to accept the figures at which the Scotch iron, which has been arriving in large quantities, can be obtained. The prices of iron, therefore, cannot be said to have yet touched bottom.

In wheat, corn and cotton, the decline during the present year has been steady and most of the great staples are inactive. Dairy products are lower, and the markets generally is disturbed by speculators.

Of the prospects for the crops at home and abroad it is not safe yet to speak. We have a much greater acreage sown this year than ever before, however, and it may be assumed that we shall have a harvest well up to the average at least; while we can hardly expect that last season's calamities to the European crops will be repeated. The present condition of the market and the indications for the future are such as to make very cautious sailing necessary to the prudent man of business.

BLACK LIST CONGRESSMEN.

The following is a black list of the pretended democratic Congressmen, whose vote against seating Curtin is the infamy of 1880, an insult against the noble democracy of the 20 district and an outrage upon right and justice. May each and every one of them be politically d——arned:

Aiken, S Carolina.
Berry, California.
Bouck, Wisconsin.
Bright, Tennessee.
Caldwell, Kentucky.
Chalmers, Mississippi.
Felton, Georgia.
Henkle, Maryland.
Hostetter, Indiana.
Mills, Texas.
New, Indiana.
O'Rielly, New York.
Richardson, S. C.
Richmond, Virginia.
Singleton, Illinois.
Singleton, Mississippi.
Stephens, Georgia.
Stevenson, Illinois.
Slemons, Arkansas.
Wright, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA AT CINCINNATI

Chauncey F. Black, under date of May 1st., thus writes to the New York *Sun*:

The delegation to Cincinnati is an independent one from top to bottom. The Tilden element in it is the most pronounced, although it is probably not a full third. In the delegation, as in the Convention, I think that Mr. Randall is stronger than Mr. Tilden—that is to say Mr. Randall could, under certain favoring circumstances, get more votes for himself as a Presidential candidate than he could carry to Mr. Tilden. But the delegation is under nobody's control; the defeat of the unit rule was intended for notice that it should not. It is not for Tilden, Hancock, Randall, but for the man who can poll the most votes against Grant, and it will look out that man from the list of candidates with the utmost caution, and with regard only to two qualifications—a pure article of Democracy and manifest availibility. The spirit which governed the Convention will be very likely to prevail in the delegation, and I shall be greatly astonished if it does not show itself a more harmonious body without the coercive unit rule than it would have been with it.

A Washington special of 11 says:—Governor Curtin's defeat in his contest with Yocum for the seat in Congress, was a crushing one and expected by his friends. Alex McClure was here to-day and left on the 1:30 train, satisfied that Curtin would be seated. His defeat was brought about by a combination of hard money Republicans, Inflation Greenbackers, Soft Money Democrats and ex-Confederates. Nineteen Democrats voted against him outright and as many more dodged the issue. Following is the list of Democrats voting in favor of Yocum to retain his seat: Aiken and Sillman of South Carolina, Berry of California, Bright and Caldwell of Tennessee, Bouck of Wisconsin, Chalmers and Singleton of Mississippi, Felton and Stephens of Georgia, P. Henkle of Maryland, Mills of Texas, New of Indiana, O'Reilley of New York, Richmond of Virginia, Rothwell of Missouri, Singleton and Stevens of Illinois and Warner of Ohio.

PERSIA.

TEHERAN, May 11.—The famine in the province of Azerbijan is increasing. The crop prospects are bad. There has been six hundred deaths from starvation since January in the district of Urumiyah. Twelve hundred christians have left the country. Wheat costs sixty pounds sterling per ton in the famine stricken districts

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's telegram company, says: "The British consul at Bourgas, in eastern Roumelia, telegraphs to Sir Austen Lavard, the British ambassador here, that a band of soldiers from Bulgaria have entered the district of Aidas, surrounded and pillaged nine villages, killing several men and outraging some one hundred and sixty women. Twenty-six Mussulmans escaped [illegible] and are now encamped at Achial."

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Continetal brewery of John Gardiner & Co., Twenty-first street and Washington avenue, was damaged by fire this morning, the loss being placed at from $150,000 to $200,000, and the insurance at $130,000.

Three of the five missing boats of the mail steamer America, which foundered on the passage from the Cape of Good Hope for South Africa, were picked up on the 24th and 25th of April by the American bark Emma F. Harriman.

WHITTAKER'S CASE.

Positive Evidence that he Wrote the Note of Warning.

West Point, May 16.–It had been understood that to-day was to bring forth a sensation in the Whittaker case. Consequently everybody in West Point attended the sitting of the Court—Generals, Professors and Cadets. First Whittaker was subjected to a long series of questions, designed to show inconsistencies in his defense against the charge that he inflicted the injuries on himself, and that some of them were very successful. Then came the reports of the five experts in hand-writing that had been suppressed.

The entire five agreed that Whittaker had written the threatening letter. The reports were long, but all reached the same results with positiveness. These created a great sensation in Court, and the expression was freely made that Whittaker's case was up. But the growing sensation was yet to come.

Expert Southworth of Boston, had made a discovery. A letter which Whittaker had begun to his mother was among the papers found in his room, and submitted to the experts, with the annoymous threatening lettes. Expert Southworth, after satisfying himself that the writing was the same in both letters discovered that the threatening note had been written on a slip of paper torn from the letter begun to the Cadet's mother. Placing the two side by side, the edges matched perfectly. Where a bit had been torn from one side the corresponding piece fitted it. Where the paper was thin in spots in one the same thinness matched the other.

THE BRIBERY PARDONS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOLLINGER'S VIEWS ON THE ACTION OF THE BOARD.

[Hollinger's Letter to the Press May 4.]

The people of the State of Pennsylvania are lead to believe by many of the newspapers that the prosecution in the bribery cases assented to the *manner* in which Kemble and his fellow-unfortunates were pardoned, as evidenced by the fact that the Commonwealth was not even represented before the Board at the hearing. This might be a proper conclusion to draw but for the fact that the Board of Pardons violated at least two of the rules, and thereby prevented the Commonwealth from being heard or from even knowing what was to be heard. Rule third is as follows.

Notice of the aplication (for pardon) must be given to the Judge who tried the case and to the District Attorney or attorney who prosecuted, stating when the application will be made, and the grounds or reasons upon which the application is based, and no other greunds than those contained in such notice will be entertained by the board.

No portion of this rule was observed except that the District Attorney was notified, on the afternoon of the 29th of April to appear before the board on the following day, ten o'clock in the morning; this when he was engaged in Quarter Sessions trying cases. The grounds upon which the application was made were not disclosed. Rule 6 concludes as follows:

And no application will be heard or considered unless the same and papers upon which it is based have been filed at least ten days before said session, and in no instance will this rule be relaxed.

This rule was relaxed.

After so much relaxation we might conclude that the honorable Board of Pardons meant to treat the preceeding as a rehearing but for the following, rule the seventh:

No application that has been refused by the board will be reheard or reconsidered unless substantial grounds for reopening the case are formally presented to and approved by the board; and when submitted again the publication and notices required by rule second (two weeks' notice in newspaper) and third (notice to District Attorney, with grounds) must be made anew, and proof thereof, together with additional reasons, filed, according to provisions of rule sixth.

The Attorney General, from whom the board would naturally get the law of the case, was not even present to hear what the Commonwealth's counsel might have to say. Indeed, the recommendations for pardon must have been signed by him before, in violation of rule 11, which says:

No application will be considered if presented to any individual member of the Board.

If the Board of Pardons regarded it as proper they had the undoubted right to give relief in these cases, but it was not fair to the presecution to have it done in a corner; it was not fair to the Court of Dauphin county—than which there is none purer in the Commonwealth—to have their construction of the law set aside without a hearing, and the people of the Commonwealth have a right to know exactly why their officers, in the performance of a public duty, act in a particular way. If, therefore, substantial legal reasons existed for the pardon they should have been revealed. Let each public servant bear his own burdens. The Court of Dauphin county will stand by her record.

HORRIBLE CRIME OF A RELIGIOUS MONOMANIAC IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—A Clarksville special to the *Courier-Journal* says: "Considerable excitement was caused yesterday by the lodgement in our jail of Daniel Lyle, colored, his wife and a negro woman named Susan Tulley. It seems that Dan and his wife, who have resided in the Civil District No. 18, this county, for some time, where they have been considered quiet and inoffensive people of good character and frugal and industrious habits, have more recently become thoroughly imbued with emotional religion which Dan has permited to unset his reason until he is a perfect monomaniac upon the subject. He has asserted that he was the Savior, his wife Virgin Mary and Susan Tulley, who lives with them, Prophetess. Indeed he has on divers occasions appeared at places of worship, both for white and black people, and insisted on playing his part as preacher to the great disgust of all present. Yesterday Constables Romily and Saunder's of District 10, procured a warrant for his arrest upon a charge of disturbing public worship, and went to his house to execute the same, Lyle resisted furiously and assaulted Constable Saunders with an ax. Constable Romily in order to save the life of Saunders, fired three shots at Lyle, one of which took effect in his right breast and the other two in the groin, Lyle then rebounded to the house and barricaded the windows and doors. Sheriff Mosely was sent for and immediately went to the scene of action, accompanied by policeman Morrison of this place. Upon his arrival Lyle immediately surrendered. Upon entering the house the officers were attacked by a smell of petrified human flesh and on making search, they found two of Lyle's children, aged respectively three and five years, dead with their necks broken. From the appearance of the bodies, decomposition having commenced, they must have been dead for some time. A coroner's jury was summoned and their verdict was that the children came to their death by violence. Parties from the neighborhood say that the impression is the murder was instigated by the Virgin Mary and Prophetess, who have both wielded a strong influence over Lyle and that he did the killing to relieve the women of the care of them, believing for the occasion that he was Herod. Lyle's wounds are very painful but not considered mortal.

THE MURDERERS OF RABER PAY THE PENALTIES OF THEIR CRIME—HOW THE CONDEMNED MEN BORE THE ORDEAL—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

LEBANON, May 13.—The execution to-day of Israel Brandt, Josiah Hummel and Henry F. Wise was witnessed by scarcely fifty people, most excellent order was preserved and no harrowing scaffold scenes occurred.

Wise did not sleep much last night, preferring to devote his remaining time on earth to religious services.

Brandt and Hummel are said to have passed a reasonably comfortable night, sleeping four or five hours. They ate a small breakfast, after which they entered into religious exercises, keeping them up, with slight intermission, until they were conducted to the scaffold. Wise was even more devotional.

An attempt at reconciliation was made this morning by Brandt and Hummel with Wise, for whom they had repeatedly expressed contempt because of his statements implicating them in the Raber murder. They went into Wise's cell and extended their hands, saying at the same time that they forgave him. Wise could not see the relevancy of the remark in view of the fact that he had done them no injury and told them so. In a few moments they disappeared from the cell somewhat dissatisfied with their reception.

Between nine and ten o'clock Wise paid a visit to the various cells, bade the occupants good bye and admonished them to lead religious lives.

At about ten o'clock Brandt and Hummel had a private consultation, and a report grew out of it that they had agreed to make confessions. As Rev. Trabert reentered the cell soon after, it was believed that they had unbosomed themselves to him. A sensation was created later by a report circulated by Joseph Hartman, Sheriff Crall's hostler, that Brandt had given him a statement which he requested should not be read by him until after the hanging and not published for three weeks. If a reprieve were sent by the governor the statement was to be destroyed. Col. Gobin, counsel for Brandt and Hummel, got to hear of it and communicated the information to Brandt, who demanded the sudden presence of Hartman. What took place in Brandt's cell during Hartman's stay there is not known, but when he came out the story was circulated that the murderer had given him no statement and that he only desired to fool the reporters.

Sheriff Crall was apprehensive for several days that the ill-will Brandt entertained for Wise might result in two executions. He dreaded this double work and submitted a plan to Brandt, who had expressed an unwillingness to hang with Wise, to avoid it. If Wise insisted on making a speech on the gallows he would take him out to it first, so that they would not hear his remarks. Brandt acquiesced, and at 11 a. m. Wise emerged from his cell and soon was on the way to the scaffold. He ascended with remarkable firmness and took his place under the dangling noose without showing the least trepidation. Rev. Israel Hay and Rev. Ezekiel Light officiated at the religious exercises, which lasted about ten minutes. Before they were begun Wise made a few remarks in German. They were simply to the effect that he was guilty and so were Brandt, Hummel and Zechman and that his testimony during the trial of Zechman and subsequent statements relative to the conspiracy to murder were true. Wise appeared to throw his whole heart in the exercises at the scaffold.

As Brandt and Hummel were conducted into the prison yard their woebegone appearance was in striking contrast to the cheerful look of Wise. Brandt, the leader of the conspirators, seemed the very picture of dispair as he slowly proceeded to the scaffold.

They took their position under the dangling ropes, and almost simultaneously all three murderers fell on their knees and joined in prayer with the ministers by whom they were surrounded. Rev. Geo. Trabert, of Lebanon, and Rev. J. F. J Shantz, of Myerstown, attended on Brandt and Hummel. Brandt did not seem to enter into the services with much zest. Wise prayed with great earnestness, thanking God for His boundless mercy and calling on Him to take care of his wife and children. The final exercises concluded, the clergy, sheriff, deputy sheriffs and others, bade them good bye, Wise and Hummel kissing several of the parties. The straps, ropes and white caps were promptly adjusted by the sheriff. This ordeal bore most severely on Hummel, who trembled considerably. When the rope was placed about Brandt's neck his countenance underwent a change which plainly indicated his horror at the situation.

At 11.20 the props under the platform were removed and shortly after the sheriff sprung the trap, and the remaining murderers of Joseph Raber had paid the penalty of their crime. The struggles were very few, and the universal verdict was that they had "died easy." Wise was pronounced dead in five minutes, Brandt in eight and Hummel in nine.

After the bodies had been cut down the remains of Wise and Brandt were placed in coffins. Hummel's coffin had not arrived and he was laid on the ground. Presently Brandt's body was carried to the outside, and no sooner had the gate in the rear been opened than a large crowd of people rushed into the jail yard and heedlessly pushed its way in the direction of the scaffold. So great was the curiosity of the throng that they almost tumbled over Hummel's body, which a short time subsequently was placed in his father's wagon and conveyed to his former home. The remains of Brandt were handed over to his father, residing here, and those of Wise to his relatives a few miles from the Raber murder.

With the execution of the three men today six persons have been hanged in this county within a year—Nimrod Spattenhuber July 3, 1879, Franklin Stitchler and Charles Drews November 14, 1879, and Israel Brandt, Josiah Hummel and Henry F. Wise May 13, 1880.

THE LONGEST SUBMARINE CABLE.—The cable along the east cost of Africa from Natal to Aden is the longest; it is nearly nearly 4,000 miles long. It has been put down, however, in four sections, for reason of facilitating repairs of any possible damages. The first section, 350. runs from Durban in Natal, to Delagoa Bay, the second, 1,000 miles, to Mozambique; the third section, 680 miles, to Zanzibar; and the fourth, 2,000 miles, to Aden; the latter is not yet completed. As Aden is already connected with England, along more than one telegraph line, it will put that country in direct communication with its colonies at the southern extremity of Africa, as well as with all its other possessions with which it has already been united telegraphically.

"What's this unit rule the politicians talk about?" asked Jones of Colonel Solon yesterday. "It's this way," said the Colonel. "If you approve of the unit rule, you vote to have every man vote the same way every time. It's mighty convenient, as yer'll see if you ever get on a delegation. I was on one wunst an' we had the unit rule resolution solid, so when I sez, 'I vote the delegation tak' suthin,' of course they all had to vote the same way, an' nobody could dissent an' I don't b'live they would nuther if the rule hadn't been in force. But it makes it more solid yer see, an' yer chairman can have the hull sum put down on the slate easier'n he could if we war all divided an' was takin' drinks with every other candidate. 'Sides yer see, one candidate can't come in an' ask jest one or two up fer a drink, fur it wouldn't do any good, becoz of the unit rule; so he'll have to ask the whole caboodle an' no favor."

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All The Best Markets of the World

Which they offer in such assortment and at such moderate prices that every buyer cannot but be largely benefitted by an examination of the stock.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
In this Department we show fifty qualities
Black Silks,
From 75 cents upwards.
Colored Silks,
From 65 cents upwards.
Black and Colored Satins,
In immense assortment.
Fancy Pekins, Broderie, Faconne, Damas, etc.,
In colors to combine with the Dress Goods.
In Summer Silks,
We have.
Raye.............At 50 cents.
Jaspre.............At 65 cents.
Jaspre.............At 75 cents.
Jaspre Quadrille.............At 90 cents.
In Fancy Silks,
We have an almost endless variety.

BLACK GOODS.
A wonderful stock of
French Black Cashmeres,
In every grade and width, from 40 cents to $2,00 per yard.
In Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths,
We show an immense collection, identically the same prices as last year.

A magnificent assortment of
Grenadines,
Hernanies,
And
Lace Buntings,
In Black and Colors.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Our stock of
Thin and Medium Weight Underwear,
Is simply magnificent, and at least unexcelled in the United States.
All Sizes Men's Gauze Shirts,
At 25 cents.
Fine Gauze Shirts,
At 31 cents.
Very Fine Gauze Shirts,
At 50 cents.
All the best grades of Cartwright & Warners' Underwear.
Very Good Pepperell Jean Drawers,
At 50 cents.
Boys' Gossamer Shirts,
At 25 cents.
Boys' Gossamer Shirts,
At 22 cents.
Boys' Gauze Shirts,
At 25 cents.

IN SUMMER HOSIERY.
Our stock has been lately supplemented by fresh arrivals of choice novelties from abroad.
Ladies' Pin Stripped Hose,
At 50 cents.
Ladies' Fine Black Hose,
At 50 cents.
The Same with Silk Clocks,
At 65 cents.
Black and White Striped Hose,
At 50 cents.
Ladies' Extra Wide Fine Balbriggan Hose,
At 50 cents.

Ladies' Solid Color Hose,
At 50 cents.
In
Men's Hosiery
and
Children's Hosiery.
We have every grade and price.

SUMMER GARMENTS.
For
Ladies, Misses and Children.
The Suit Department has become famous during the past two seasons for its array of these goods,
The Latest Novelties.
In
Silk Suits,
Cashmere Suits,
Momie Cloth Suits,
Flannel Suits,
De Bege Suits,
and Suits of other Materials.

Summer Wraps
For
Ladies, Misses and Children.
We offer unrivalled inducements in
Mantles,
Capes,
Fichus,
Coats,
Jackets,
Our Tourist Jacket, at $5.50,
is admitted to be the bargain of the season.

SUMMER SHAWLS.
We call especial attention to our stock of
Shetland Shawls.
We open the season with
400 Dozens
In All Colors,
with Plain, Fancy and Ball fringe and without fringe
The prices range from
65 cents to $7.
Shetland
Chenille Shawls,
very stylish and in extra sizes.
Berlin
Square Cashmere Shawls,
In Plain, Plaid and Fancy Checks.
Prices:
$2,00 $2,50, $2,65, $3,25, $4,25.
French
Cashmere Shawls
from
$5 up to $10.
French
Black Thibet Shawls,
in an extensive assortment that must be seen to be appreciated.
Single Paisly Shawls,
open and filled centres, from
$6 to $35.
French India Shawls
from
$14 to $60.

It is impossible to obtain a fair idea of the size and importance of our stock without a personal examination, and every lady visiting the city should not fail to serve her own interest by a call at our house. Our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

will enable her afterwards to obtain her supplies regularly from us, as large numbers of our customers the country over are now doing.

—0—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of P. D. Neff, late of Centre Hall, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

SARAH C. NEFF,
FLORA O. NEFF,
Adm'rs.
29ap 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Polly Hettinger, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BARTGES,
Adm'r.
22ap 6t

TREASURER'S SALE.

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1879, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of An Act of Assembly, passed the 12th day June, A. D. 1815, entitled An Act to amend an Act directed the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county, and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1880.

Acr & Pr.		warrantee.	Taxes
		BENNER.	
250		Thomas Johnston	$24 00
50		And, Ceon	1 80
58		Robert Holmes	2 04
50		John Moore	1 80
50		J D Harris	1 80
2		John Davis	1 44
100		Foster Tate (owner)	2 60
		BOGGS.	
196		¾ of Packer & Lucas	11 40
305	112	John Cochran	23 52
379	145	D. Karskadden	30 62
433	163	Jonathin Harvey	33 40
431	40	Moses Hood	33 18
418	40	William Hood	32 18
433	163	Josiah Haines	33 40
424	78	Garret Cottinger	32 64
300		Frank McCoy	23 12
		BURNSIDE.	
200		William Miller	9 80
433	163	Bird Wilson	21 27
140		Henry Harris	8 68
100		Michael O'Bryan	1 60
439	183	John Rugg	6 75
415		John Shym	6 44
415		Eli Canby	6 44
433	163	Samuel Pancoast	6 75
379½		David Lewis	5 58
415		John Baron	6 44
411		Thomas P. Wharten	12 75
34		Walter Stewart	1 20
314	22	Paul Cox	4 28
140	22	John Vaguhn	31 00
433	163	John Donnelly	13 44
433	163	John Kidd	26 84
433	163	Henry Donnelly	26 84
433	163	Robert Brady	40 20
433	163	Robert Gray	26 80
433	163	William Dewart	13 44
433	163	John Dewart	13 44
433	163	James Towers	13 14
433	163	William Gray	13 14
415		John Weitzel	12 89
415		James Black	12 89
415		Joseph J Wallace	12 89
433	163	William Cook	13 44
433	163	John Cowden	13 44
433	163	William P. Brady	26 80
533	163	Henry Shaffer	26 80
433	163	John Housel	20 15
433	163	John Lyon	20 15
433	163	Charles Goben	13 44
433	163	Thomas Grant	13 44
433	163	John Brady	13 44
415		John Boyd	25 73
433	163	Alex Graves	13 44
433	163	Joseph Morris	13 44
433	163	Thomas Hamilton	13 46
433	163	John Byers	13 46
415		Jacob Weidmer	12 89
433	163	Benjamin Young	13 46
433	163	Alex Hunter	13 46
433	163	Samuel Hunter	13 46
433	163	Thomas Graves	13 46
433	153	Francis Touch	13 46
433	153	George Harrison	13 46
433	163	John Nicholson	13 46
433	153	Blair McClanahan	13 46
433	153	Pearson Hunt	53 81
433	153	Polly McClanahan	53 81
433	153	George McClanahan	53 81
433	153	Ann McClanahan	53 81
433	153	George Mead	53 81
433	153	Andrew Pettit	53 81
433	153	William Bingham	53 81
415		Nathan Levy	12 89
415		Joseph Thomas	12 89
433	163	Joseph Wallace	13 46
433	163	Joseph Wallace,	13 46
433	163	William Bell	13 46
433	163	Samuel M Fox	21 27
415		Sarah M. Talman,	21 85
216	83	of Jeremiah Parker	3 34
433	163	Alexander Bell	24 94
433	163	Alex J Dallas,	24 94
		CURTIN.	
403		Rebecca Kelso	14 00
196		James Miller	16 60
203		James Irvin	24 80
60		Ed. Hallowell	5 58
415		Esther Eddy	53 00
415		Casper Wistar	53 00
380½		Joseph Kelso	8 36
207½		Caleb Lawns	8 36
207½		Isaac Longstreth	8 39
433	163	James White	9 55
337		Lindley Coats	3 00
415		William Gilbert	79 20
433	153	Samuel Scott	38 10
415		Jessie Waln	26 40
415		Mollie Wharton	27 86
415		Joseph Waln	27 86
383		Richard Waln	24 89
390	49	John S. Furst	28 60
433	163	Thomas Hale	33 86
415		Jacob Waln	28 76
320		Jonathin Willis	24 80
207½		Robert Ainsly	13 69
415		John McCauley	18 27
415		Charles Allen	27 28
217		Fishburn Wharton ½	14 59
207½		Richard Tunis	17 60
207½		Caleb Lawns ½	3 58
207½		Isaac Longstreth ½	3 58
158	93	Job W. Parker	27 10
135		Henry Donald	8 16
207½		Robert Ainsly ½	35 20
160		Richard, Tunis	14 80
433	163	Thomas McEwen	28 08
217		Fishburn Wharton	28 65
50		J. W. & S. C. Packer	2 20
200		Philip Meyers	35 20
180		Simon Meyers	13 20
428	48	Micahel Meyers	36 96
½ 434		Joseph Devling	29 10
½ 326		Job W Packer	6 60
110		W M Packer	7 27
300		½ John P Mitchell	6 60
½ 326		Job W. Packer	2 38
15		½ of J W Packer	12
400		J. Z. Long	15 00
433	163	Benj. R. Morgan	9 50
		FERGUSON.	
50		Isaac Buckley	3 60
50		Josiah Lushby	3 60
50		Richard Mosely	3 60
10		Abraham Hicks	47
		GREGG	
20	35	John F. Price	42
50		John Rote (owner),	2 51
380		Bernard Hubly	6 48
100		William Taggart	2 10
400		David Taggart	2 10
400		William Logan	2 10
400		John Painter.	2 10
		HAINES.	
436		John Simpson	4 63
185		John Kidd	2 07
228	150	William Mosby	2 44
313	60	Adam Bolinder	3 33
300	60	Albright Swineford	3 19
435		Charles Hall	27 73
		HALF MOON.	
3	50	Abraham Elder	28
44	11	Thos Heyskill (owner),	8 10
24		Jac Vanpool owner	4 42
63	89	C. Vanpool estate (owner),	1 44
69	76	C. Vanpool estate (owner),	4 60
40	10	Peggy Shearer	3 68
		HARRIS.	
407	92	Kearnev Wharton	6 73
109		John Irvin	2 91
196		J. C. Fisher	1 96
196		John Irwin	2 87
400		William Brown	7 60
2		Michael Brannon (owner),	19
133		George Fox	3 80
89		John Irwin	1 70
50		John Irwin	95
		HOWARD.	
20		William Crossman	1 17
104	63	John Brady	16 06
49	142	Samuel Leathers	5 71
25		Joseph Graysburg	8 51
		HUSTON.	
120		Adam Kuhn.	14 10
		LIBERTY.	
100		J. & D. Gunsaulus	2 35
188		Part John Potter	18 80
175		James A. Quigley	8 23
30		Ross Baker	4 23
175		George D. Hess	8 23
188		Robt & Jas Hayes	32 90
		Daniel Krouse	155 10
		Samuel P Shenk, (owner),	4 70
8		Daniel David,	1 03
		MARION.	
55	18	J D. Shugert	2 26
200			24 00
50		W. A. Thomas	24 00
220		Alexander Scott	33 28
123	129	Abraham Snyder	29 52
50		William Allison	3 60
53		McCalmont	5 28
42	66	John Cormon	6 04
		Jacob Deitz (owner)	2 40
		MILES.	
425		Henry Toland	7 54
425		David Williams	7 54
425		Samuel Norton	7 54
324		Richard Parker	5 76
324		Jeremiah Parker	5 76
75		Thomas Tones	1 33
422	116	John Mackey	7 51
156	80	Benj. Young	2 75
75		William Barton	1 33
200		Robert Gray	1 77
476		Thomas Grant	8 43
460		Alexander Hunter	8 16
430		Jeremiah Jackson	7 63
125		William Steadman	2 18
130		Robert Taggart	2 31
200		Thomas Smith	3 35
300		Aaron Levy	5 32
430		Robert Brady	7 63
410		Hannah Brady	7 28
429		Robert Gray	7 62
100		Abraham Scott	1 77
50		Samuel Scott	89
150		Abraham Scott	2 67
90		Samuel Scott	1 60
255		Jane Brady	4 52
200		John Brady	3 55
424		George Calhoun	7 53
419		John Sigtried	7 45
300		William Parker	5 32
125		John Dersey	2 22
125		Moore Wharton	2 22
402	134	William Miles	7 12
26		William Packer	44
320		Joseph Fearon	5 68
320	128	George Kitts	5 68
156	60	S Derr & Jac Stahl	4 16
		POTTER.	
400		William Hoffman	11 80
400		Daniel Levy	11 8
136	54	John Stoner	2 70
45		Jacob Costaborder	92
90		John Bitner, Sr., (owner),	1 82
580		Parker	19 37
170		Parker	5 38
132		Carothers	2 64
400		Shires Fulmer	12 60
327		S. & A. Scott	10 34
138	134	George Foust	1 38
		RUSH.	
433	153	B. R. Morgan	67 55
433	153	Thomas Greaves	17 36
433	153	David Lewis	17 36
433	153	Philip Eberman	17 36
433	153	Jacob Wetzler	17 36
50		John Wells	2 01
200		Joseph Strong	8 00
250		Paul Wells	10 01
400		James Bush	15 28
300		Thomas Erskin	12 00
433	163	Bennet Lucas	17 36
200		John Burg	8 00
433	163	Henry Pinkerton	17 36
430	9	James Rancy	17 21
300		Matthias Graff	12 00
433	153	Robert Irvin	67 55
433	153	John Funk	45 02
323		Hugh Patton	33 58
450	147	Jacob Rush	67 55
422	44	John Weidman	65 82
422	116	Jacob Weidman	62 52
75		Joseph Harrison	3 91
433	153	Jacob Rudesill	17 38
433	153	Paul Bush	67 55
433	153	Paul Black	67 55
433	163	Paul Such	67 55
433	163	John Borland	67 55
433	163	John Kelly	67 55
433	163	John Bush	67 55
433	163	John Such	67 55
400		John Black	62 40
312		Joseph Walls	[illegible]
433	153	Richard Malone	67 55
433	153	James Toner	45 02
433	153	John Hambright	67 55
433	153	Andrew Graff	67 55
407	137	Christain Musser	63 05
40		Samuel Chestnut	6 24
15		Casper Lawrence	2 35
433	163	John Hopkins	89 72
433	163	John Wilson	12 29
433	158	Daniel Buckley	67 55
433	153	Richard Peters	22 58
100		John Copenhaver	10 40
100		John Copenhaver	5 20
250		of Andrew Allison	52 00
300		of A Allison & J Lilly	62 40
433	153	William Gray	103 93
6		James Wilson estate (owner),	5 20
		SNOW SHOE.	
40		William P Mitchell	2 66
360		John Pim	46 80
433	153	Kearney Wharton	56 35
		Robert Watters	56 35
100		David Carscaddon	13 00
433	163	Andrew Summers	14 04
433	153	Moore Wharton	56 49
433	153	William Parker	56 49
433	153	Rebecca Waln	56 49
433	153	Benj H Tallman	56 49
433	153	Eli Wharton	56 49
433	153	A S Valentine	56 49
433	153	M T Miliken	56 49
200		N J Mitchell	26 20
433		George Eddy	56 37
383		James T Hale	49 79
433		James McManus	56 29
433		Samuel Linn	56 29
433		Benjamin R Morgan	50 29
433	153	Thomas Greaves	56 35
433		Andrew Bayard	56 29
434		½ of Samuel Dobson	28 20
216		½ of Jeremiah Parker	7 01
300		Job Reilly	73 20
400		D Karskaden	26 00
100		Sarah Bittlebell	6 50
409	73	N J Mitchell	26 29
412	44	David Carscadon	53 88
412	44	David Carscadon	53 88
287	80	David Carscadon	37 38
433	120	Luke Minser	28 21
433	153	Francis West	14 10
433	153	William H West	14 10
433	153	John West	14 10
433	153	D H Cunningham	14 10
368	71	John M Nesbit	14 10
360	144	Hugh Pim	46 87
360	144	John Reiley	46 87
		Burd Wilson	56 32
433	163	Kearney Wharton	56 37
		SPRING.	
15		John L Kurtz	1 47
3		Thomas Harrison, (owner,)	48
92	102	Thomas Thornburg	5 79
		TAYLOR.	
176		Moses Coats	47 13
400		James Bush	31 20
433	163	Thomas M'Common	33 77
433	163	Ely Hootman	33 77
100		James Moore	3 90
50		Vincent Stephens	3 90
433	163	Lesly Malone	33 77
433	163	John M'Common	33 77
176		Moses Coats	28 56
60		Joseph Yoder	30 60
434		Hugh Hamilton	22 14
484		W W Montgomery	44 26
434		John Montgomery	44 26
150		John Carr	17 85
200		James Carr	30 60
100		Michael Weidner	12 75
100		Michael Weidner	40 80
80		Jacob Beck	7 36
106		George Mong	5 10
433	153	Mary Smith	33 15
100		William Wilson	15 30
100		David Ralston	15 30
15		A M Elder	12 75
250		Clement Beckwith	63 75
123		Tract No. 1	43 89
180		Tract No. 2	45 90
189		Tract No. 18	48 20
141		Tract No. 8	35 96
210		Tract No. 12	82 08
71		of Thomas McClure	7 25
50		C Vanpool	9 18
397		William Bell	102 00
		UNION.	
		R Molholland	20 18
100	80	William Brower	24 75
250		Ann Deal	41 25
200		P. & R. Kuhns	20 80
100		Jane Blake	21 30
100		Samuel Phipps	21 30
117		Boyce Davis	6 10
433	153	Robert Stewart	22 58
398½		Ebenezer Branham	5 20
139		Samuel Phipps	14 46
140		John Cooper	14 56
20		of Boyce Davis	5 20
82	26	Rudolph Mulhelland	15 95
		WALKER.	
74	96	Christ Rohrer	28 60
212		Samuel Barkman	8 08
100		David Reed	5 70
560		Mary McEwen	10 64
201	133	James Sutler	7 70
100		John Baker	1 52
46		John McComing	86
79		Henry Duck, Sr., (owner,)	3 02
		WORTH.	
174		Hoover & Reese	26 78
100		William Shipen, jr.,	12 60
433	163	Samuel Scott.	13 46

A. YEARICK, *Treasurer.*
Treasurer's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. April 10, 1880.

City
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,
Opposite the Brockerhoff House.

One Price Store!

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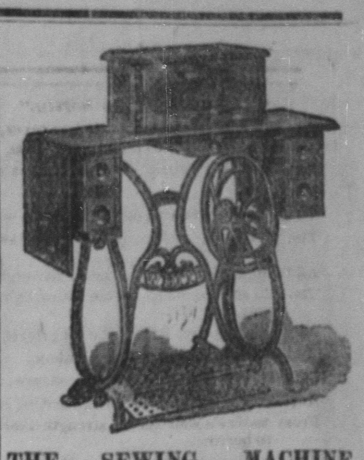
Call and examine our goods whether you buy or not.

The finest French Calf Boots and Gaiters made to order in the Conrad House Building.



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The patents on the above named attachments are controlled by this company, and are made under their supervision, in their shops at Cleveland, Ohio.

In connection with the above *Free* with each WHITE Sewing Machine, twelve other attachments and of the best in the market. The WHITE is always sold at a living profit.

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15ap3m Aaronsburg, Pa.

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NO DISCRIMINATION against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.

J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.
feb1tf

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GET GOOD BREAD, By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of JOSEPH CEDARS, who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

JOHN BLAIR LINN. Attorney-at-Law
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa
27 feb tf

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Is sure to cure Spavins, splints, Curb &c. It removes all unnatural enlargements. DOES NOT BLISTER. Has no equal for any lameness on beast or man. It has cured hip joint lameness in a person who had suffered 15 years. Also cured rheumatism, corns, frost-bites or any bruises, cut or lameness. It has no equal for any blemish on horses. Send for illustrated circular giving POSITIVE PROOF. Price $1. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co, Proprietors, Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., agents, 602 Arch St. Philadelphia, P.
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ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf.

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Jas. Harris & Co.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.
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CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

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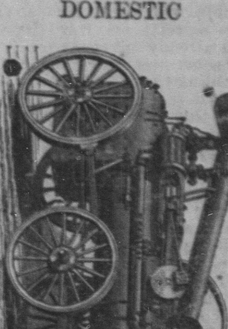
Cleaner and Bagger, and the PEERLESS, TRACTION and DOMESTIC



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Manufactured only by GEISER MANUFACTURING CO, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

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NOVELTY HAY & GRAIN RAKE

the Best Rake out. Manufactured by S. & G. HAUCK, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

J. A. Fleming, Agent,
18mar3m CENTRE HALL, PA.

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HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER PACKAGE, 25 CTS. Makes five gallons of a delicious and sparkling beverage,—wholesome and temperate. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. Address, CHAS. E. HIRES, Manufacturer, 215 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 26feb6m.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. May 20, 80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. W. R. FROM, N. G.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.
G. F. HERLACHER, Secy.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—The Western nail association at a meeting in Pittsburg reduced the card prices to $3,25 a keg.

—The corner-stone of a new Evangelical church was laid at Howard, last Sabbath.

—Get ready for Cincinnati and Chicago, but mind, you can't be admitted to either convention, unless you pass in on a suit of nice clothes from the Philad. Branch, Lewins has a lot of suits especially for folks going to the national conventions.

—George Smith and Catharine Miller the Jersey Shore murderers were tried last week at Williamsport and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—Tumble in to Goldman, at the Standard hall if you want a suit cheap and fit for a prince to wear—opposite the Brockerhoff.

—We were pleased to see Mr. A. Alexander able to come from Millheim and pay our town a visit, and also honor the REPORTER with a call. Mr. A., at present, seems restored to reasonable health.

—It is a fact that there is not a locality in Centre county in which there are not groceries purchased at Sechlers. As they keep the largest and most complete assortment, all fresh and pure, house keepers very sensibly conclude that it is headquarters for groceries.

—There is one thing a man will never regret on his death-bed; that is, having purchased clothing of Lewins, at the Philad. Branch.

—The reopening of the Bellefonte glass works has vanished for the present and the paper mill men have gone to Lock Haven, says the *Democrat*, but it says rumor has it the car works may be set in operation.

—Ha, ye lovers of good coffee, go to Sechler's and you will get an article to your liking. They keep the best coffee in the world. By special arrangement they are enabled to do all this,—house keepers should not fail to get their coffee at Sechlers.

—Give me a kiss my charming Sal, a lover said to a blue eyed gal. Oh go way, said she, I won't until you come dressed in a suit from Lewins.

—A. Waiter has retired from the Millheim Journal and is succeeded by R. A. Bumiller.

—Frost last Friday morning, with plenty of cold wind. Next we guess will be the other extreme—the weather machine runs with some irregularity, and seems to be a windy concern.

—The Catalogue of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, for 1879-'80, shows a roll of 10 Seniors, 16 Juniors, 28 Sophomores, 32 Freshmen, 5 Specials, and 44 Preparatorians, making a total, after deducting names repeated, of 140 students. The Semi-centennial anniversary will occur in 1882, when there will be a grand celebration, for which preparations are already in progress.

—$500 reward—that is the reward the community has every few days for buying its clothing at the Philad. Branch, where it's one price; goods all marked, and manufactured especially for their store. Hip, hurrah!

—Gen. J. I. Gregg, U. S. A., spent a few days last week, in this vicinity, stopping with his brother And. Gregg, esq. Gen. Gregg was all through the late unpleasantness and was wounded three times, besides having been captured once. He is a fine specimen of the American type, towering up in a well proportioned form, to 6 feet 3.

—S. D. Ray was admitted to the Centre county bar, at the recent term. He is a promising young man.

—The weather is warm and you need a change of garments—go at once to the Standard clothing hall opposite the Brockerhoff, where a fine, cool, summer suit can be had for almost nothing.

—Bellefonte responded promptly, on Saturday to the Milton sufferers by sending a car-load of flour and provisions.

—All last week and this week, thus far, our valley, in fact the whole county, is filled with smoke which almost obscures the mountains. No doubt it is caused by mountain fires in different localities.

—Some fellows think the Philad. Branch must break because they sell clothing without profit. No matter, only so you don't loose, and you won't as long as you get your clothing there. You can stand it, and no doubt they can too.

—Two families formerly of Aaronsburg, J. G. Kurtz's and Wm. Ettinger's, now in Milton, were among the few whose homes were not burned by the recent fire in the latter town. Mr. J. G. Kurtz's job office, however, was burned, also two frame dwellings recently purchased in the burned portion of the town.

Rev. Wm. H. Gotwald, formerly of Aaronsburg, is among the unfortunate ones who where burned out at Milton.

Mrs. R. H. Duncan's furniture, lately ly removed from Spring Mills, to Milton was burned. No insurance.

The two houses recently purchased by Mr. J. G. Kurtz, mentioned above, we learn since, also escaped.

—The reason so many fellows are getting married just now, is because they can get their wedding suits so cheap at the Standard clothing hall. One fellow says he saved $20 in one suit. Let all follow suit and get a suit.

—BLACKSMITH WANTED.—A first-class blacksmith wanted at the coach shops of J. T. Lee, Centre Hall, Pa., where a steady job will be given.

—There will be a meeting of Centre county Pomona Grange at Centre Hall, Tuesday, May 25th. 1880. Three sessions 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m.

By order of L. RHONE, W. M.

—HORSE AND BUGGY AT PRIVATE SALE.—A gray horse, suitable for family driving and other work, and a good top buggy are offered for sale by Mrs. Sarah C. and Flora O. Neff, Centre Hall. 20ma3t

SETTLEMENT.—Persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of Dr. P. D. Neff, are kindly but earnestly urged to make settlement within a reasonable time, so as to avoid books being placed in the hands of an officer for collection. 20ma3t. BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

—Gen. Grant has already made application, in case he does not get the Chicago nomination, to be taken in as a partner at the famous Philad. Branch, which he learns from the REPORTER is the boss and trump clothing store of the United States.

—Nearly all the sewing machines have seen their best days, but the good old Domestic Sewing Machine keeps growing in favor with each day, and bids fair to crowd out all rivals. Light running, dont get out of order, and does all kinds of work.

—Many persons in wanting an organ, wish to know which is the best. There is one that can be safely recommended. The Estay organ is pronounced, the world over, by all first class musicians, as the best organ out. In all its parts it is a perfect instrument and its large sales are the evidence of the high esteem in which it is held. 12ma3t.

WANTED—Good Rock Oak bark at the Centre Hall tanyard, for which the highest market price will be paid by.

C. H. SHEFFLER.

—Go to the Bee Hive for your hats.

—The Red mill is advertised for sale in the Reporter. Also a valuable town property in Madisonburg.

—One of the finest stock of shoes will be received the latter part of the week at Clevan Dinges' store, come and examine.

—The Coterie of this place will give a public evening entertainment this evening, Thursday. All are invited.

—A choice selection of Launs at the Bee Hive.

—Parasols in all sizes and colors, very cheap at the Bee Hive.

—Elephants have trunks but you can not buy one of them; still, you can get a trunk of any size at the Standard clothing hall, and a suit of clothing too, cheaper than the cheapest.

—Thomas Weaver, and Thomas Motz, of Woodward, called upon us on Monday to bid us good-bye, as they were on their way to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where they intend to try their luck in mining operations. We hope both our friends may come back with a million and a half.

—Our young friend Clevan Dinges kindly asks for a share of your patronage, he deserves it, he has a general stock of goods.

—We are pleased to learn that Gov. Curtin has succeeded in disposing one half of the car shops at Bellefonte to a Philadelphia party, and that there is prospect of the shops being set in operation.

—J. W. Stam has just opened a fine lot of dry goods, notions, women and Misses shoes, &c., at Linden Hall. Men's dress shoes for 1.50, Ladies slippers 40cts., Launs from 9 to 10 cts.

—A beautiful assortment of Lisle thread gloves at the Bee Hive.

—The star geranium, which for fullness of bloom we venture to say, can scarce be matched, we observed the other day in a window of Mrs. John H. Musser, at Aaronsburg. Upon it were counted 44 clusters of lovely red flowers, almost entirely covering the lower sash of the window. In addition to these there were 22 buds, which in a few days would add to the magnificent display which this single plant makes. No lady friend of flowers would regret going a dozen miles to see this extraordinary bloomer.

—Copy of telegram received from International Exhibition, Sydney, Australia, dated April 15th, 1880. "Howe Highest Award." A. C. MOORE, Agent.
Milesburg, Pa.

—Better and surer than any lottery, is the Standard clothing hall, opposite the Brockerhoff, where you always save money in the purchase of clothing. The Standard has the best assortment this side Philad.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POTTER SCHOOL BOARD.—The board of Directors of Potter School district will meet at Potters Mills, Monday June 7th, at 9 o'clock a. m., to examine Treasurers, account, and transact such other business as may be presented. Persons having claims against the district are requested to present them. Directors Elect will meet at 1 o'clock p. m., to organize new Board. Township Auditors will meet to see if there be any "crookedness" in the accounts.

W. A. KERR, Sec'y. B. H. ARNEY Pres't.
20may 3t.

—We are selling all kinds of goods at a very small margin, convince yourself. Clevan Dinges.

—The cheapest most stylish, and durable buggy you will find at Lee's Centre Hall coach shops. His work took the premium at the late Centre county fair. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

—Aaronsburg boasts an excellent glee club, that discourses charming pieces, of which we had an evidence a few nights ago, while on a visit to that village. It was past 9 when from outside a surprise of sweet strains fell upon our ears, which at once loosened the grip of Morpheus that was stealing over us, and sobered us for a siege of delightful glees. They of course were invited in (to the residence of Wm. Harter) where the program consisted of music, refreshments and chat for an hour. As they entered we at once recognized them as Prof. W. T. Meyer, musical instructor, Dr. Jordan Deshler, Calvin Meyer, Luther Stover, and Clarence Ettinger. Thanks to the club for so acceptable a treat.

—The Bee Hive is the place to buy your boots and shoes.

The regular courses of studies open to students at the Pennsylvania State College are three in number, Agricultural, Classical and Scientific. Each is a full one; and supplemented as they all are by practical instruction on the farm, in the garden, vineyard and the laboratories, the student who pursues either of them will become not only a well educated man but a self-helpful man. Full information can be obtained by addressing the Business Manager, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

—Having received additional help by engaging men that were thrown out of work at Milton, we are now prepared to accept any orders for clothing.

BAULAND & NEWMAN.

—The Reporter for the campaign at 12 cents per month, in advance. We would be pleased to have each reader and friend of the Reporter send us a name for the campaign, and thus help the spread of democratic doctrine. Persons getting up clubs will receive a copy free.

CENTRE HILL AND VICINITY.

Our friend Mr. Miller from Mercer county, formerly from Centre, is at present here visiting his many friends and relatives. Mr. M., is a very sociable old chap, and by his appearance, that magical spring of which Ponce de Leon was in search of during the Spanish explorations where we might bath and become young again, must be somewhere in Mercer Co., Pa.

A man by the name of Gregg from Union Co., was up last week in search of ore along Sinking Creek; which he found in great abundance, it appears that Mr. Sweetwood's farm is thickly underlined with the useful metal, and also some land lying adjacent. Mr G., talks about leasing and commence digging which would give employment to a great many laborers.

Messrs J. B. Strohm and W. B. Duck, are bound to leave the good old Keystone state next spring, and go to Kansas; and Mr. Strohm's sister-in-law is also going to go with them which will certainly be to some one's sorrow.

The frost last week did a great deal of injury to the fruit about Centre Hill.

SUBSCRIBER.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Election Houses for the different boroughs and townships as follows:

Patton twp., Monday June 7.
Half Moon twp., Tuesday June 8.
Ferguson twp., Wednesday June 9, in Pine Grove.
Harris twp., Thursday June 10.
College twp., Friday June 11.
Potter twp., at Old Fort Hotel, Saturday June 12.
Gregg twp., Monday June 14.
Penn twp., and Millheim boro. Tuesday June 15.
Haines twp., Wednesday June 16.
Miles twp., Thursday June 17.
Walker twp., Friday June 18.
Marion twp., Saturday June 19.
Howard twp., and boro. Monday June 21.
Liberty twp., Tuesday June 22.
Curtin twp., Wednesday June 23.
Boggs twp., Thursday June 24.
Milesburg boro. Friday June 25.
Union twp., and Unionville, Saturday June 26.
Huston twp., Monday June 28.
Worth twp., Tuesday June 29.
Taylor twp., at Fowler, Wednesday June 30.
Rush twp., and Philipsburg, Thursday July 1.
Burnside twp., Friday July 2.
Snow Shoe twp., Saturdy July 3.
Spring twp., Monday July 5.
Benner twp., Tuesday July 6.
Bellefonte boro. Wednesday July 7.

From 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., of each day, the Assessors with their Assessments and their assistants are required to be in attendance.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB,
JACOB DUNKLE,
Commissioners.
HENRY BECK, Clerk.
20may 3t.

STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN CENTRE COUNTY, PA. FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1880.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Aggregate Value of all Real Estate Taxable	Aggregate Value of all Horses, Mules, &c	Aggregate Value of all Cattle	Aggregate Value of Household Goods in excess of $300	Aggregate Value of all Pleasure Carriages	Aggregate Value of Trades, Professions, &c	Aggregate Value of all Property taxable for County purposes	Aggregate value of of Mortgages, Promissory Notes, Judgments, also Articles of Aggrement and Accounts bearing Interests	Aggregate Value of all Hacks and Stages kept for hire	WATCHES Class 1 No.	WATCHES Class 2 No.	WATCHES Class 3 No.	Aggregate Value of Trades and Occupateons over $200
Bellefonte Boro,	$634000	$7185	$ 1855	$5850	$4170	$44005	$ [illegible]97015	51712	825	13	15	16	
Howard "	67805	1460	473		620	6045	75903	9300	20		2	1	
Millheim "	112278	2100	826	500	1140	10110	126954	9981	100		1		
Milesburg "	97887	1285	1005		350	6580	[illegible]0705	9000		4	3		
Unionville "	54455	945	609	200	605	4765	61579	1800	120		3	1	
Philipsburg "	242263	5705	5305	400	1700	20575	275948	1796		6	11	13	300
Benner Township	401089	12740	4080		1010	6345	42556[illegible]	1300		1			
Boggs "	245343	10245	4456		400	10425	270969					1	50
Burnside "	39925	3110	852	200	150	3225	47462	5			3		
College "	537141	13737	5670	1150	3126	11535	572359	295	100	4	7	4	800
Curtin "	48187	3644	1837		330	2675	57673	1[illegible]50					
Ferguson "	600662	15805	6459		2290	8610	633826	594		1			
Gregg "	659935	13547	4477		2431	11800	692190	425				4	
Haines "	520255	15240	5970	400	4305	14665	560835	7350		1		1	
Half Moon "	222066	5896	2451		1140	3655	235208	300				7	
Harris "	355524	8790	3438		1952	6250	375954	46675		3	2		
Howard "	167979	6135	2074	200	600	8785	185773	880		1	2	2	
Huston "	88514	4743	2309	300	280	3275	99421				3	5	
Liberty "	198911	9385	2868		950	9475	221589	1650				4	
Marion "	327169	7283	2631		1198	4105	342286	5610				1	
Miles "	481922	16010	6496		3905	15980	524313	14425		1	3		
Patton "	255668	7963	2811		1327	2980	270749	12[illegible]0			2		
Penn "	311759	8095	3095		740	5165	328854	5550					
Potter "	850927	29775	7776		4927	20185	913540	6300	50	2			
Rush "	122370	3115	1625		25	10750	137885				2		
Spring "	525881	12400	3455	400	1245	19410	562851	11925	40	1	3	4	750
Snow Shoe "	68131	5930	2220		885	9910	87076			7			
Taylor "	78924	3206	1854	100		2815	86899						
Union "	101757	7388	2202		350	5035	116732	514				1	25
Walker "	594333	11535	4283		1840	7105	619096	2500					
Worth "	71678	3105	1382		225	3180	79570	500				3	
Total	$9084137	$257512	$96844	$9700	$44216	$300620	$9793030	$224617	$1255	45	62	68	$1925

The Commissioners hereby give notice that they will meet as a Board of Revision, as required by the Act of Assembly, at their office in Bellefonte, on the 24th day of May, inst., to ascertain and determine whether any of the valuations have been made above or below a just rate and to revise, correct and equalize the same, according to the requirements of the laws relating to taxation.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB,
JACOB DUNKLE, Co. Com'rs.
Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa.,
May 11, 1880.

MILTON IN ASHES.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY—THE PEOPLE HOMELESS.

MILTON, Pa., May 14.—The whole of the borough of Milton is destroyed. The fire originated about 12 o'clock in the roof of the large car shops owned by Murray, Dougal & Co., it is supposed from a locomotive spark. Houses caught fire faster than they could be controlled. The flames spread rapidly in a southwesterly direction. Some idea of the desolation which exists may be obtained from the fact that there remains in the town but one church, three business places and one hotel. The burnt district covers an area of three squares wide and over one mile long. The following is a list of the principal buildings destroyed: The car shops, employing 400 men, German Reformed church, Bickel & Bailey's machine shops, Seydel & Tilden's carriage factory, Methodist church, Cyrus Brown's handsome block, Broadway House, confectionery of A. Lochman, Gov. Pollock's homestead, Academy of Music, Presbyterian church, Milton National bank, Huff house, post office, *Miltonian* and Western Union telegraph offices, First National bank, Philadelphia and Reading express and telegraph office, United States hotel, engine house of the Miltonian fire company, Reyber's tannery, employing seventy-five men, keg factory of Shimer & Co., employing 100 men, Lutheran, Catholic, Covenanters, Evangelical and Baptist churches, besides nearly all the private residences of the town. About 100 places of business were totally destroyed and over 600 buildings. The town proper contains about 3,000 inhabitants. Of this number fully 1,500 are homeless. To-night they are camping out on the island in the river and in the meadows. The fire is still burning, although at seven o'clock it had somewhat abated for lack of material. So far only one life is reported lost. The body of a carpenter named Angeny, who has a large family, was found back of the Huff House. Moderate estimates place the losses at about $1,500,000. The total insurance will not foot up over $500,000. The principal buildings are insured for the following amounts: Haag's hardware store $10,000, Brown's drug store $10,000, Reyber's tannery $67,000, car shops $72,000, Heinen, Schreyer & Co.'s dry goods $28,000, Lutheran church $10,000. Methodist church $10,000, Huff house $15,000. The insurance on other buildings will aggregate something near $900,000. The insurance companies interested are: Fire Association, Germania, American, Franklin and North American, all of Philadelphia; Farmers', of York; Lycoming, of Muncy; Danville Mutual, Ætna and Phœnix, of Hartford; London, Liverpool and Globe, Phœnix of London, Germania of New York and Watertown of Watertown. The heaviest lossers are the Ætna and Lycoming. The town is now almost entirely without provisions. At ten o'clock car loads arrived from Danville and Williamsport and more are expected form other places. All the principal buildings will be rebuilt as early as possible, and there appears to be no doubt that the car shops, which added so much to the prosperity of Milton, will rise from their ashes and again exert their potential influence in a business point of view. The firm has been in receipt of a number of telegrams proffering it pecuniary assistance in loans if it should determine to rebuild the shops burned down. Reber's tannery, which employed about 75 men and was valued at about $125,000, will be amoung the first enterprises to start up again. The people of the town realize that no time should be lost in rebuilding the waste places, as such a movement would give the poor people employment and induce them to remain in the vicinity. One of the objects in securing 200 tents from the governor to shelter the homeless was to prevent them from seeking other places to obtain a livelihood.

Aiding the Unfortunate.

The people of Milton are very grateful for the aid which they received from many cities and towns in Pennsylvania. The telegraph wires are almost inadequate to carry the messages of substantial sympathy received by the local relief committee. Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Watsontown, Titusville and many other places have nobly responded to the demands made upon their charity by the terrible disaster. Many of them got their household goods to the outside of their house, but before they could move them the fierceness of the flames compelled them to flee for personal safety. In their flight before the irresistible rapid march of the fire fiend many children became separated from their parents and were not restored to them until yesterday. Many incidents are related in connection with the conflagration. An old man had about $200 in a bureau which some persons had thrown in the canal to prevent it from being burned. He found it hours afterwards, but a large portion of the money had been burned. Another man took great care to secure his insurance papers, but placing them in a bureau in the yard the bureau and contents were destroyed. An old lady highly prized some silverware and made particular efforts to save it from the ravages of the conflagration. It was packed in a basket and a man instructed to hurry it out. Instead of removing it to a place of safety he carried away a basket of clothes pins, and the silver-ware was consumed.

Among the insurance companies represented in the losses are the following, with the amounts credited against them:

Lycoming	$98,073
Fire Association, Philadelphia	29,185
Farmers' York	23,911
Farmers' Danville	4,400
Danville Mutual	8,700
North America, Philadelphia	25,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	30,000
Ætna, Hartford	80,000
Phœnix, Hartford	50,000
Royal, Liverpool	40,000
Lancashire, England	30,000
Niagara, New York	20,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	5,000
	$444,269

A GREAT CROWD OF PEOPLE.

MILTON, May 16—3 P.M.—Between 20,000 and 25,000 people flocked in from the surrounding country to-day to inspect the ruins of the Milton fire. Thousands of conveyances were scattered through the town and suburbs.

THE DEMAND FOR TROOPS.

Governor Hoyt this afternoon informed Chief Burgess Nagle that he could not comply with his request for troops unless the sheriff was unable to preserve the peace. The chief burgess last night sent the governor a telegram asking him for God's sake to send troops as the town was in the hands of desperadoes. This morning the chief burgess telegraphed that the military were not needed, but in the afternoon he renewed his demand for troops. It was in response to the latter that the governor sent a message that the forwarding of a company to Milton depended on the sheriff's action.

ANOTHER TOWN BURNED.

Bradford, Pa., May 18.—A dispatch from Coudersport, Potter county, Pa., says at 3 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the rear room of Stebbins Bros. store, used for storing oil. The town is without a water supply or fire apparatus, and nothing could be done to check the fire, which burned rapidly. By five o'clock every dwelling store and place of business in the town, except the court house, Baker's hotel, Mausin's office and Journal printing office, were laid in ashes. There were about forty buildings in all destroyed. Loss probably $200,000; insurance, $75,000. No lives are reported lost.

THE INDIANS.

THE REDSKINS DEFEATED AFTER A SHARP CONTEST.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Deadwood, Dakota, says: "A party of 25 men who were in pursuit of the slayers of John Deffenbach (on the 20th of last month), after following the trail, which circled all over Powder River Valley, on Thursday came upon a camp of 18 Indians upon a branch of Little Powder river, and at once charged the camp. A running fight occured, lasting two hours, when the Indians scattered themselves in every direction, leaving four of their number dead. The village, with all its equipage and 77 of Deffenbach's ponies, fell into the hands of the pursuers. Joseph Rhodes, a rancher living at the Crow Creek was killed and buried on the field. The ponies were driven to Spearfish and the pursuers returned home."

One day Black was surrounded by a bevy of personal friends on the floor of the House, among the rest Judge Mercur, then the Bradford Congressman, who turned to him and said: "Judge Black, you have more friends on this side of the House than on your own. You ought to be a Republican. If you would join us we would appreciate you and give you prominence." To which Judge Black replied that he knew it all to be true; the Republicans were good fellows; he would like to belong to them, and there was only one thing in the way. "If," said he, "there was no hereafter I would join the Republican party at once. Nothing deters me but the fear of hell.—*Sketch of Judge Black.*

DOG LAWS.—If anybody is attacked on the highway by a dog the party has a right to kill the dog, and the owner can be held accountable for any injury inflicted by the animal. Even on the premises of the owner of a dog, should a party be attacked and injured, after endeavoring to protect himself, the owner can be made responsible for damages inflicted, provided it can be shown that at the time he was in pursuit of business or on a friendly visit. If a dog by barking at passing horses and vehicles occasion any damage, its owner is liable for the loss sustained.

NOTICE to STOCKHOLDERS

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday June 8th, 1880 at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. M'CLURE
Secretary
20may 3t.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned one of the Executors of the Estate of Geo. Schmeltzer, dec'd, will offer at private sale, that

Valuable Town Property

situated in the town of Madisonburg, Centre county Pa., consisting of six ½ acre lots, a SPLENDID DWELLING House, good stable, all necessary outbuildings, choice fruit on the premises, and all the conveniences of a pleasant home, also a tract of woodland about 1 mile northeast of said town, containing about one hundred acres, well timbered with oak, pine and chestnut Known as the property of George Schmeltzer, dec'd.

ADAM SHAFER, Jr.,
20may 3m Executor.

RED MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public sale, in Potter twp., on

Friday, June 4, 1880

the valuable grist mill, known as the RED MILL, and a TRACT OF LAND containing 46 acres, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk lands of deceased, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a two story log and frame dwelling house, all necessary outbuildings, barn, and an excellent orchard of choice fruit. Also a well of never failing water.

The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, and the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences.

TERMS.—One third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CATHERINE ROYER,
JNO. B. ROYER,
20 may Admr's.

NINE MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

A Deadly Shell.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 1880.—A terrible explosion occured late this afternoon just outside the north wall of Fort McHenry, which resulted in the instant killing of six persons and the wounding of two others. David R. Shannon & Co., junk dealers, purchased a quantity of condemned shrapnel shells at the fort and took a part of them outside to break up. Francis G. Shannon, a brother of David R., with Herman Bush, John Farble and Henry Hamlin, were engaged in the work, and Robert Steinman, a boy named John Burke an unknown boy, and a German man were present looking on. An anvil was used for the breaking, and one of the men held the shells on it with his hands, while another struck them with a heavy sledge hammer. Before the shells were subjected to the blows of the sledge water was poured upon them. One or two shells had been broken when a policeman appeared and warned them of the danger. Shortly after a shell was struck and exploded, when the boy, John Burke, and Herman Bush, John Farble, Robert Steinman and the German who was present, and the other boy were instantly killed and Francis G. Shannon and Henry Hamlin were severely wounded. The bodies of all the killed were badly mutilated, and that of the unknown German, who stood near, was literally blown to atoms. Portions of his body were picked up in every direction, and the largest part found was an arm. As far as is known the remains of the killed were taken to their late homes, while what could be found of the others was removed to the Southern police station, where an official investigation will take place. The report of the explosion was heard for a distance of five miles.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Wheat $1,25.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1.10
Rye, 65c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .38c
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 16c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 8c.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, made at South Bend, Indiana. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but cleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7 50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices: also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more paticularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. NEWMAN, JR.)

ALL CLOTHING 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN BELLEFONTE. CLOTHING OF A BETTER GRADE THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN THIS COUNTY. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. ALL GOODS PLAINLY MARKED. ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. NO MISREPRESENTATION, ALL CLOTHING OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

AND WHICH THEY WILL RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

20Jan

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!

SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

ROAD TAXES.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently rendered several decisions of general interest in the matter of road taxes. The right of farmers to work out their road tax has been generally, but not universally, conceded, supervisors in a few townships insisting that the tax must be paid in money. A test case has been decided in favor of the taxpayers, and their right to work out the tax distinctly and finally affirmed. In other cases collectors of road tax have claimed a commission on the part worked out as well as on that paid into the county treasury. The Supreme Court decides that all claims for such commissions should be rejected, the worlking out of the tax imposing no labor on the collector or treasurer, but only on the supervisor, who is fully paid for his services.

"How do you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y?" Professor Stearns asked the young gentleman nearest the foot of the class. And the smart bad boy stood up and said it depended a great deal whether the word applied to a man or bee. The professor sternly said that it applied to a man. The smart boy hesitated a moment, and then said "there was still the same element of uncertainty. If it was applied to the man by the bee the g was hard, but"——. But just here a passing organ-grinder paused under the college windows to play "Pinafore" and nobody could hear the rest of the sentence.

A conductor on one of the Boston horse-cars has been absent from a neighboring town for over fifteen years. Last week, having been granted a vacation on account of sickness, he thought he would revisit the scenes of his youth. Judge of his surprise when he was received as one risen from the dead and informed that a tablet commemorating his memory as one of the volunteers who had fallen in the late war was about to be placed in the town Memorial Hall.

MARRIED.

On the 27th of April, 1880, at the residence of the bridgroom's parents, by Rev. J. Vonada, Mr. Jeremiah Hoy, of Gregg twp., to Miss Kate Shaffer of Aaronsburg, Pa.

DIED.

On the 29th ult., Mr. George Mattern, sr., of Stormstown, aged 79 years and 29 days.

On the 29th of April, 1880 at her home near Filmore, Centre county, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Pennington, aged 48 years, 7 months and 17 days.

On the 29th ult., Mrs. Samuel Mattern of Halfmoon township, of inflammation of the bowels, aged about 48 years.

In Bellefonte, on Friday, May 7, at the residence of her sister, Mrs Rothrock, Miss Jane Caldwell, aged 70 years, 9 months and 5 days.

At Boiling Springs, on Friday, May 7, of heart disease, Mrs. Sarah Brooks, wife of Mr. James Brooks, aged 31 years, 1 month and 24 days.

In Howard twp. on 7th inst., Miss Clara Belle, daughter of Geo. B., and Mary C. Lucas, aged 18 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Now is the Time!

NEW STOCK.
AT
Wolf's Stand.

DRY GOODS
OF
Every Description
SUCH AS
DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLR, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC,

ALSO
A LARGE STOCK OF
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CARPETS,
ETC., ETC.,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

The Biggest Boom,
In Haines Twp.
AT FIEDLER & RUNKLE'S,
FARMERS STORE.

Where you find an immense stock of
Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hardware,
Queensware
and Groceries, and
THE CHEAPEST OF ALL,
and Best Bargains.
ap22 6t Go and See.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

DINGES THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Just received from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA at Dinges new stand, Centre Hall, a FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c. LADIES DRESS GOODS, EVERY STYLE,
LARGE STOCK OF NOTIONS,
FRESH LINE OF GROCERIES, ALL NEW.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE
COAL OIL, TWO KINDS.
DRIVING WHIPS, A FINE ASSORTMENT.
Large Stock of WALL PAPER,
Varied assortment of Tobaccos—all very Low.

Determined to do business by selling cheap and offering bargains to all, he asks a share of the public patronage, at his new and enlarged Store.

29ap 3m, C. DINGES.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 11.—Another and very destructive fire occured in the neighbor hood of Santiago De Cuba. The village of San Louise is entirely destroyed. Three hundred houses were destroyed. Seven persons perished in the flames and three thousand were left without shelter. A large quantity of military stores was burned.

Sellers' Cough Syrup! Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

Aug. 7. 1my
R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. nr
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, or nervous system, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants. Rememb'r that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of Death.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

H-A-R-D-W-A-R-E!

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS—PANIC PRICES.

STOVES — HEATERS — RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,
—AND THE—
WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,
HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may

DR J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Shirk, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

H. C. SHIRK.
Potters Mill's
B. D. BRISBIN
Centre Hall
6may6t Admr's.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Michael Decker Sr. late of Gregg twp., decd., all person knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated, without delay for settlement.

MICHAEL DECKER Jr.
GREENE DECKER.
SUSAN DECKER.
Executors.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may13

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. J. D. SHUGERT
President. Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.).
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupo
10ap68tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF W. B. MINGLE
Pres't Cashier

$66 A WEEK in your own town and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Montandon	6 57 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renova	11 00 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 55 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila	8 00 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 20 a m
" "	Montandon	1 03 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	[illegible]
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Montandon	[illegible]
" arr at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD

PACIFIC EX leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	[illegible]
" "	Williamsport	8 25 a m
" "	Montandon	[illegible]
" arr at	Harrisburg	[illegible]
" "	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" "	Montandon	1 47 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renova	8 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 50 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 p m
" "	Montandon	[illegible]
" arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FA LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
" arr at	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Fast Line West, Philadelphia express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M	4 P.M.	6 P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.
ARM AND HAMMER BRAND.
CHURCH & CO'S
BI-CARB.
SODA.
AND
SALERATUS
Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of soda is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot [illegible]) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co's Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

Marriage in Egypt.

When an Egyptian wants a wife he is not allowed to visit the harems of friends to select one, for Mohammed forbade men to see the face of any woman they could marry—that is to say, any besides their mothers and sisters. A man is, therefore, obliged to employ a "khatbeh," or matchmaker, to find one for him, for which service, of course, she expects "backsheesh"—that is, payment. The khatbeh, having found a girl, recommends her to the man as exceedingly beautiful and eminently suitable to him. The father is then waited upon to ascertain the dowry he requires, for all wives are purchased as they were in patriarchal days. When Jacob had no money to pay for Rachel, he served her father for seven years as an equivalent; and when duped was obliged to serve a second time to secure his prize. (Gen. xxix.) Fathers still refuse to give a younger daughter in marriage before an elder shall have been married. The people of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, forbid a younger son to marry before an elder, and this is likewise the law of the Hindoos.

The price of a wife varies from five shillings to $1,500. The girl may not be more than five or six years old, but whatever her age two-thirds of the dowry is at once paid to her father in the presence of witnesses. The father then, or his representative, says: "I betroth thee, my daughter," and the young man responds: "I accept of such betrothal." Unless among the lower classes, the father expends the dower in the purchase of dress, ornaments or furniture for the bride, which never become the property of her husband. Even when betrothed the intercourse of the parties is very restricted. The Arabs will not allow them to see each other, but the Jews are not quite so stringent. The betrothals often continue for years before the man demands his wife. Thus, "Samson went down and talked to the woman," or espoused her, and "after a time he returned to take her." Girls are demanded at the age of ten and between that and sixteen years, but after sixteen few men will seek them, and the dowry expected is then proportionably low.

Girls in Egypt are often mothers at thirteen and grandmothers at twenty-six, and in Persia they are said to be mothers at eleven, grandmothers at twenty-four, and past child-bearing at thirty. When a man demands his betrothed a day is fixed for the nuptials, and for seven nights before he is expected to give a feast, which, however, is furnished by the guests themselves. Thus one sends coffee, another rice, another sugar, etc. The principal time of this continued feast is the night before the consummation. The conduct is entrusted to the "friend of the bridegroom." (John iii, 29.) About the middle of the day the bride arrives at the harem, where she sits with her mother, sisters and female friends. At the third or fourth watch of the night—three or four hours after sunset—the bridegroom, who has not yet seen his fair one, goes to the mosque to pray, accompanied by "meshalls," or torches and lanterns, with music. Upon his return he is introduced to his bride, with whom, having given her attendant a present to retire, he is left alone. He then throws off her vail and for the first time sees her face. If satisfied, he informs the women outside, who immediately express their joy by screaming "zuggareet," which is echoed by the women in the house, and then by those in the neighborhood.

A Curious Theory About Bad Eyesight.

In a recent work on "Eyesight—Good and Bad," by R. B. Carter, M. D., of London, the singular theory is developed that a large part of the trouble with their eyes among persons who have reached, or who have passed, the middle age of life, is due to the partial disuse of the organism of sight. Mr. Carter maintains that the beauty and efficiency of the eyes depend not a little upon their healthful and active employment. It might be said that the use of one's eyes is something which cannot be very well prevented. While a man is awake, unless he resolutely shuts his eyes or has them bandaged, he cannot avoid using them. But use of this kind is not the employment that Mr. Carter requires; there must be mental attention as well as visual impression, otherwise the eyes remain in a state of comparative idleness. The man who retains his eyesight clear and unimpaired to an old age much oftener is the mechanic, who is compelled by his work to constantly test the acuteness of his sight, than the farmer, who rarely has occasion to look very closely at anything, and who frequently may not exercise his eyes by reading a newspaper from one week's end to the other. It will be perceived that this theory is not the one commonly accepted, and yet Mr. Carter is a specialist whose opinion cannot be lightly contravened. He objects, of course, to an improper use of the eyes under trying lights or to their over-exercise, but he would seem to hold that trouble was likely to arise fully as often by under-exercise as by over exertion. To give his own words: "That which is true of the organism as a whole is true also of its parts, and the eyes, among others, are best treated by an amount of systematic use, which preserves the tone of their muscles and the regularity of their blood supply." Another point that Mr. Carter insists upon is the necessity of using properly-adjusted glasses when the sight begins to fail. It is, he affirms, much more healthful for the eyes to use them than to dispense with their use, since under the latter condition certain muscles of the eye are subjected to an undue and disproportionate strain.

Who First Drew Down the Lightning.

The history of lightning-conductors extends over but a brief period of time. It is ordinarily dated from the memorable evening when Benjamin Franklin, accompanied by his eldest son, succeeded in the bold experiment of drawing lightning from the clouds down the conductor afforded by the wet string of his silken kite. It is remarkable that Mr. Anderson does not refer to that which converted the first failure into the subsequent success, namely, the wetting of the kite-string by the thunder shower. But we cannot help confessing a sort of satisfaction, on behalf of the world, in being taught to antedate this triumph of experiment sagacity, though only by a few days, in favor of an experiment made at the suggestion of Buffon by M. Dalibard. At Marly-la-ville, about eighteen miles from Paris, on the road to Pontoise, M. Dalibard possessed a country house, standing on a high plain, some 400 feet above the sea-level. Here a wooden scaffolding was erected, supporting an iron rod eighty feet long and a little more than an inch thick. At about five feet from the ground this rod was connected with an electrical apparatus. Shortly after the whole was fixed, on May 10, 1752 (fifty-five days before the observation at Philadelphia), a thunder-storm came on. M. Dalibard was absent in Paris, but he had left the apparatus in charge of a faithful sentinel, one of his servants, an old soldier, Coiffler by name, with full instructions. Coiffler presented to the conductor an iron key with the handle bound in silk, and was thus the first human observer who drew down, by tentative means, the electric sparks from the clouds. On May 13, 1752, M. Dalibard started the Academie des Sciences by reading a full report of this first great experiment made as to aerial electricity.—*London Athenæum.*

A Volcanic Island.

Just 216 years ago the Dutchman, Van Vlaming, cruising about the Indian ocean, came upon a small volcanic island, four miles in length from north to south, and about two miles broad from east to west. From the spongy and porous higher parts of the island scorino rivers flowed eastward to the sea, forming a large natural basin or harbor, some thousand feet in width, with an opening from the ocean two hundred feet wide. Steep hills encompassed the harbor, running down beneath the surface of the safe water to a central depth of one hundred and seventy-four feet, and only through the comparatively narrow gate could ships enter, for all about the gloomy island the coast was inaccessible with bowlders of treacherous pumice and dangerous streams of lava. Close to the entrance of this natural port stood sentinel a rocky pyramid filled the veins of obsidian, or volcanic glass, taller than the London monument. This remnant of the Titanic age erects itself midway be-Madagascar and Australia, and is now called Crozet island. It has been a place of refuge on several occasions for shipwrecked sailors.

General Hancock is fifty-six years old and weighs 287 pounds.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seed Potatoes.

Mr. W. H. Hills, of Plaistow, N. H., makes the statement, based on "careful experiment," that "seed potatoes every way perfect, selected from hills giving the largest yield, will produce about double the quantity of a like size and form that can be obtained from average stock as selected for market." His further remarks on the subject we condense from *The Mirror and Farmer:* "For some years past I have selected my seed potatoes in the field at time of digging, and with the best results. Every farmer has observed that certain hills, or sets, will yield double the quantity of more perfectly formed tubers than the average. Just why may be an unsolved conundrum, but the fact is a matter of common observation. Believing that, as a law of vegetable growth, like produces like, I have frequently suggested to those engaged extensively in growing potatoes that they select their seed in accordance with my own practice. This is just what most farmers do in case of the corn crop. The earliest and best ears, from stalks producing two or more good ears, are selected in the field and 'traced up' for seed. But with the potato no such care is exercised. In many cases second-sized tubers, unsuitable for the market or the table, are reserved especially for planting. If quantity only is desired, as large a crop may be grown from medium or second-sized tubers as from the best, but the product will be otherwise inferior. The man who pays double price for extra selected seed will make no mistake, whether it be of corn, or any other farm crop. One reason why so much poor seed is put upon the market is that so few purchasers are found for a superior article. The farmer who should purchase and plant a peck of corn shelled from 'nubbins,' simply to save fifty cents difference in price between that and carefully selected seeds, would be thought well-nigh insane. Yet this is just what many are doing every year with the potato. No wonder that new varieties soon run out."

Recipes.

POTATO OMELET.—Take five ounces of potatoes mashed, pepper, salt and a little nutmeg; mix it with five eggs previously well beaten separately. Squeeze in a little lemon juice, and fry nicely.

SOUR BRATEN, OR A SOUR POT-ROAST.—Several days before the cooking of the meat is to be done take a nice piece of beef from the round, rub well with salt and pepper and lay it in a vessel, covering with vinegar spiced according to taste. Lay with it a carrot and an onion, or a clove of garlic. After lying thus three or four days, take it out and drain it in a colander while you heat a large tablespoonful of dripping in a pot. Now lay the meat in the fat and let it brown on all sides; dredge well with flour. An old crust of bread is an improvement to the sauce. Add a very little boiling water, and let it stew at the side of the fire, where it will only simmer, for at least an hour, or for each inch in height a half hour. Of course as the water boils away more is to be added, so that at the end there will be enough in the pot for sauce.

ONE EGG TEA CAKE.—One egg, four tablespoons of white sugar, one tablespoon of butter, one gill of milk, one teaspoon of yeast powder, enough flour to make as stiff as pound cake, flavor with lemon and bake in patty pans.

HAVANA BUTTER.—One and a half cupfuls white sugar, whites of three eggs, yolk of one; grated rind and juice of a lemon and a half, or two small ones. Cook over a slow fire twenty minutes, stirring all the while. Very nice for tarts or to be eaten as preserves.

Iron for Fruit Trees.

The scales which fly off from iron being worked at forges, iron trimmings, filings, or other ferruginous material, if worked into the soil about fruit trees, or the more minute particles spread thinly on the lawn, mixed with the earth of flower beds or in pots, are most valuable. They are especially valuable to the peach and pear, and, in fact, supply necessary ingredients to the soil. For colored flowers they heighten the bloom and increase the brilliancy of white or nearly white flowers of all the rose family.—*American Machinist.*

Soot for the Garden.

Those who have soot, either of wood or bituminous coal, should carefully save it for use in the garden. It is valuable for the ammonia it contains, and also for its power of reabsorbing ammonia. It is simply charcoal (carbon) in an extremely divided state, but from the creosote it contains is useful in destroying insects, and is at the same time valuable as a fertilizer for all garden crops. It must not be mixed with lime, else its ammonia would be dissipated; but if the soil is dry and hungry a little salt may be used with it. Soot steeped in water and allowed to stand and settle for a day or two is also a most excellent fertilizer for house plants, possessing precisely the same qualities that the parings of horses's hoofs do. For flowers out of doors it is especially valuable, since it may be easily applied and tends to increase the vividness of the bloom, and mixed with salt it is a most excellent fertilizer for asparagus, onions, cabbage, etc., in connection with compost, in the proportion of one quart of salt to six quarts of soot. For two bushels of compost this quantity makes a heavy dressing for each square rod, to be worked in next the surface of the soil.—*Prairie Farmer.*

An Antarctic Exploring Expedition.

The Italians are the last people who have become enthusiastic on the subject of polar expeditions, their interest having been awakened in all probability by the visit at one or two of their ports of the explorer, Nordenskjold, while on his return trip in circumnavigating the continents of Europe and Asia. The Italians assert, with no little force, that it is hopeless for them to think of competing with the northern nations in Arctic explorations, as they are wanting in the experience which their rivals have acquired by a large number of unsuccessful voyages, but that there is a fresh and and untried field open to them in the vast and unexplored tracts of land and water around the South pole. It is therefore an Antarctic voyage upon which the expedition which is to sail from Genoa in May, 1881, will enter. It is a little singular that no more attention has been paid to explorations in that quarter of the globe. We know relatively nothing more about it now than we did when Captain Cook made his discoveries of a mountainous country directly south of the continent of Africa in 1775. D'Urville, Wilkes and Ross have confirmed the statements of their predecessor, and have given, with some approach to exactness, the shore line of the Antarctic continent, as it is called, but there the information ends, and whether the land is merely a large island, or whether it extends its unbroken barrier over the southern polar regions, is a matter which the Italians have now an opportunity to demonstrate. It should also be remembered, that there has never been an Antarctic expedition since the utilization of steam power as a motor for large vessels, and hence the Italians will be in many ways better prepared to extend their researches than were those in whose tracks they follow.

No doubt, one of the reasons why such slight interest has been taken in Antartic voyages is the extreme difficulty that has hitherto been experienced in gaining high southern latitudes. The vessels from America that go each summer to Archangel, on the White sea, for Russian hemp and flax, go nearly as far toward the North pole as Sir James Ross or Lieutenant Wilkes ever went toward the south in their several voyages. It is well know that the ice area around the South pole is much greater in extent than that which surrounds the North pole, a fact that is accounted for by various hypotheses, the most probable of which is that the southern hemisphere is so largely made up of water areas that its average temperature is considerably cooler than the northern half of the globe, where immense tracts of land radiate and perpetuate the heat received from the sun. While it is highly improbable that the Italian expedition will succeed in reaching the South pole, it is fair to presume that it will be able to solve a number of unsettled geographical problems, and it may also be of service to the commercial world by demonstrating the existence of vast guano deposits and profitable seal fisheries which may be easily reached by well equipped merchant vessels.

A Defiance (Ohio) farmer's mare gave birth to a colt with five horns.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashions of the Day.

The many decided changes which have appeared in the fashions this season are chiefly in the fabrics. There is little change in the making up of dresses. We still have skirts perfectly clinging in form and draped behind, short or trained for the evening; the combination costume in its various forms, newest of which is the coat bodice different from the skirt, and the severely plain cloth walking dress in two or three pieces.

Undoubtedly the surtout is the leading fashion among novelties. This is a plain straight polonaise, with the skirt open always in front nearly to the waist, generally at the back also, and frequently on the sides as well. The materials of which it is made are various, cloth, velvet, camel's hair, brocade or damasse, while the novelty goods in Oriental mixtures are useful surtouts for wear with any skirt. The best are tailor-made, and fit like a gentleman's frock-coat and are finished in the same manner. Handsome surtouts are lined throughout with colored silk, red or old gold being the shades usually selected. The beauty of the garment depends almost entirely upon its perfect fit, and great care should be taken, both in cutting it out and sewing, to have the threads run straight and to avoid stretching the seams. When a tailor cuts any garment he lays the cloth smoothly upon a long table, for which a piano top is a very good substitute, and marks it out with chalk. Then it is cut and basted with the greatest exactness and stitched as carefully, and this is the secret of the perfect set which characterizes first-class tailor work. Many dressmakers positively refuse to fit garments for others to sew. "You make the dress yourself," said such a one, "and you sew it crooked; then you blame me."

Much also depends on the manner in which a dress is put on. The inside belt, which keeps the back in place and relieves the seams of strain, is also of vital importance. The best dressmakers add to this a second inside belt, set in under the arms, and about three inches wide, furnished with hooks and eyes set close together. Sleeves are made very tight, and the wearer of a fashionable bodice is expected to put on her bonnet before she dons her dress waist. It would be impossible to bend the arm in these sleeves were it not that a slight fullness is allowed on the under part just at the elbow. Sleeves for ball dresses are a tiny puff. For afternoon wear they are elbow long, while the favorite length for all occasions is three-quarters, long-wristed gloves being worn with them on the street.

The long-waisted, tight-fitting jacket, with deep basque, is a very favorite model for spring dresses. It is frequently made of a different material from tha skirt—velvet, brocaded silk, Turkish cashmere, wool and silk brocade or any fancy material; the skirt may be plain or striped. It is well to trim the skirt with bias bands or flutings, panels or scarf-draperies of the same fabric as the bodice.

There has never been a time when it was so easy to remodel old dresses to good advantage. The variety of new fabrics is infinite, and something may be found to combine with everything. The novelty goods—by which we mean all the army of broche and figured goods—furnish trimming for all materials and shades. These are used in small or large quantities; whole surtouts are simply as vests, pipings, collar and cuffs. Last year's buntings are remade, with bands of the novelty goods for trimmings, and old silk or cashmere dresses are turned into the skirt, a surtout of novelty goods being worn with them. Striped silks, which are slightly passe, are combined with satins to match the pervading tint in the silk. A pretty model has a coat basque of satin, the front of the skirt of shirred silk, with side gores of satin, while the back breadths are of silk and the foot trimming is a silk plaited flounce, headed with satin. Another, where more silk was available, had the bodice of silk, with long revers collar and cuffs of satin. Long narrow panels of satin were set on each side of the front breadth and a vandyked band of satin headed a box-plaited flounce of silk on the skirt.

Some of the new washing materials, so-called, are very handsome. Such are the Scotch zephyr cloths, figured mummy cloths, the crape-finished Yeddo goods and the oil calicoes, which last are made up in combination with fine woolens.

The imported gingham suits are the prettiest of all wash dresses. A gay fancy is that of trimming light blue and white checked gingham with bands and pointed tongues of dark claret-colored gingham. Such a dress is further decorated by a cluster of hand-painted flowers in the point of the neckerchief, which is tied sailor fashion. Something unique in the color and in the combinations is aimed at in these pretty cottons. Thus one of heliotrope purple has pale cream-colored facings, while another of claret red has plaitings of chintz figures on a white ground, very much like the favorite patterns of foulard.

Madras ginghams are sold in quantities. The trimmings are coarse torchon or Russian lace or Hamburg edges, and a favorite method of making them is with round skirt, with flounce at the bottom, or draped overskirt and a jacket bodice.

In dark colored percales also a draped skirt is worn over a short skirt, with a bodice gathered round the waist and finished by a plaited basque.

Coat basques are very fashionable, so also is the skirted or marquise basque, which has the skirt set on a little below the waist line. These, however, are used chiefly for handsome dresses.

The Russian blouse waist is very fashionable in Europe and has made its appearance here. These waists are shaped like the chemise Russe worn last season with no seams but those under the arms and on the shoulders, and long enough to cover the hips. Their fullness, however, is laid in a single box-pleat down the middle of the back and one down each front; when the button-hole hem of the front is also laid in a broad box-plait this gives the appearance of three plaits in front. A wide belt of the cloth is then added. The edges of this blouse are stitched by machine in many rows on a deep hem, and the broad box-plaits, have a row of stitching down each edge. The Russian blouse forms a nice variety from the casaquin or coat bodice for morning wear and is especially pretty for flannel dresses, and is also used for ginghams.

White dresses are flounced to the waist with alternate flowers of Hamburg embroidery and plain material. Ecru muslins are much liked. Extremely pretty and cheap dresses are made of the thin, unbleached cloth known as cheese-cloth, trimmed with and draped over Turkey-red calico of solid pecales. Oil calicoes in Oriental figures are also much used as trimmings. Fleur de the is another pretty cotton in pompadour figures, which is said to wash well, and is very effective when made up.

The much-talked-of Jersey bodice is now made to button and is fitted with two darts, one each side. Stockingnette is used for them now, as well as the woven raw silk, like heavy undershirts, in which they were first introduced.

Paris letters say that there dresses are made long, semi-long, just to touch or quite short, according to the style of the toilette and the occasion of wearing it. Besides fancy fabrics, plain or printed, surah, muslin de laine and crepe are much employed for elegant costumes, simple and tasteful.

As a rule, dresses are very much trimmed. Each dressmaker seems to think she can never put on a sufficient number of narrow flounces, plaited, ruched, quilled, and so intermingled as to become very difficult to describe. One puts them on lengthways, another across the front, a third slanting fashion. All mix them up with fringe of silk and beads. Indeed, beads are used in profusion as trimmings and very few handsome black dresses are seen without jet. A very pretty ornament easily made is formed of loops of beads arranged as a tassel. Embroidery is also popular. A set of this consists of collar, cuffs, pockets and two sidebands for the skirt. Evening dresses with square bodices have an embroidered band around the square opening. A favorite French fancy is for illumination, *i. e.*, trimming with gay colors. Thus an elegant black walking suit has the surtout of black brocade lined with red silk, the lining showing as the wearer moves, while a narrow red satin plaiting is set under the plaiting at the foot of the black satin dress skirt.

Self trimmings of all kinds are worn, box-plaitings and shell trimmings being especially liked. Shirring has a new lease of favor and is employed on collars, plastrons, sleeves and fronts of dresses. Vests are less worn than heretofore, still they can scarcely be said to be out of fashion. A great many round, untrimmed skirts are worn in corduroy, velvet, velveteen and in striped velvets. Cloth jackets and overskirts are worn with these, but they are chiefly seen with the surtout.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Who Struck Billy Patterson?

A correspondent of the Carnesville (Ga.) *Register*, who is writing a series of "Historical Sketches, Reminiscences and Legends," gives the following explanations as to the origin of the above query:

Many persons have heard the question, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" without knowing the origin of it. I propose to enlighten them a little on the subject. William Patterson was a very wealthy tradesman or merchant of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland. In the early days of Franklin county he bought up a great many tracks of land in the county, and spent a good portion of his time in looking after his interests there. He was said to be as strong as a bear and as brave as a lion; but, like all brave men, he was a lover of peace, and indeed a good, pious man. Nevertheless his wrath could be excited to a fighting pitch. On one occasion he attended a public gathering in the lower part of Franklin county, at some district court ground. During the day the two opposing bullies and their friends raised a row, and a general fight was the consequence. At the beginning of the affray and before the fighting began, Billy Patterson ran into the crowd to persuade them not to fight, but to make peace and be friends. But his efforts for peace were unavailing, and while making them, some of the crowd in the general melee struck Billy Patterson a severe blow from behind. Billy at once became fighting mad, and cried out at the top of his voice, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" No one could or would tell him who was the guilty party. He then proposed to give any man a hundred dollars who would tell him "Who struck Billy Patterson." From $100 he rose to $1,000. But not $1,000 would induce any man to tell him "Who struck Billy Patterson." And years afterward, in his will, he related the above facts, and bequeathed $1,000 to be paid by his executors to the man that would tell "Who struck Billy Patterson." His will is recorded in the ordinary's office at Carnesville, Franklin county, Ga., and any one curious about the matter can there find and verify the preceding statements.

What Arctic Explorers Must Undergo.

The statement of Captain Markham, as reported by the San Francisco *Call*, that "there is not an instance on record where a ship has passed a second winter in the dreary Arctic latitudes that death has not occurred," coming from a master of Arctic exploration, is one of the strongest appeals on humane grounds to open, if possible, early communication with the American Arctic expedition, and to bring home any of the officers or crew who have shown physical inability to stand the test of another winter in the Jeanette. Perhaps the most striking illustration of the English explorer's forcible remark is found in the experience of the Austrian expedition of 1872 in the Tegethoff. That vessel in the winter of 1872-73, drifting on an ice floe throughout the profound darkness of a polar night for 109 days, the sport of the tempestuous polar ocean threatening every moment to chatter the Tegethoff's icy cage and engulf its crew, lost not one of its men, though subjected to intensest agony of suspense long drawn out. But, in the second winter, though suffered to pass the polar night (125 days in length) without the horrors of the first," as Lieutenant Payer reported, and though abundantly supplied with fresh meat from ice bears—the most efficient remedy againt scurvy—disease invaded the expedition and death claimed its prey. However hardy the polar explorer may seem to be, or may be, when he first enters the icy seas, an experience of their winter rigors and boreal tempests can alone determine whether he is made of the metal to endure the protracted strain and fierce shocks inseparable from further poleward advances. Humanity, therefore, demands that whenever it is possible to communicate with a polar expedition and to take off any of its number who may evince signs of succumbing exposures of its projected voyage, such communication should be promptly made. Although there is no reason to fear for the health of those on board the Jeannette, no stone should be left unturned to afford any of her crew relief if it should be required.—*New York Herald.*

A Prevalent Popular Error.

By the burning of a Chinese wash-house in San Francisco a short time since, eleven of the occupants who were asleep in bed lost their lives. The account published in the newspapers described them as exhibiting, by the position in which their bodies were found, the agony they suffered from the fire. As editors and reporters are considered to possess more than an average amount of intelligence and information, it appears singular that they should propagate or perpetuate such an error. It may be safely asserted as a general rule that persons who lose their lives while sleeping in burning buildings, are suffocated and die painlessly without waking, and before the flames had reached their bodies. The merest tyro knows what would be the effect of going to bed with a pan of burning charcoal in the room, or the effect of blowing out the gas instead of turning it off. An individual going to sleep under such circumstances inhales the impure air, which acts as an anæsthetic and rapidly converts the natural sleep into stupor and coma, from which there is no waking. Persons sleeping in a house which takes fire are smothered in this way by the carboniferous gas long before the fire reaches them. Their bodies or remains are found—not in the halls or stairways where they would have been had they awakened and attempted to escape—but in bed, or in the spot which the bed had occupied, and in the very position in which they had been lying asleep. The exceptions are mostly noticeable, as when persons are seen to make attempts to escape. There is something so horrible in the idea of burning to death that it were well for the community not to suffer needlessly from sympathy for the victims. To the relatives of persons who lose their lives in burning houses, particularly to parents whose children may die in this way, it may save a lifetime of grief to know that death entered the chamber quietly and performed his task without so much as disturbing the slumbers of his victim.—*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The Child in the Basket.

One day a mother who had been to a country house near Marseilles returned with her son to Marseilles. It was twilight. The child, eight years old, had been put into a peach basket borne by a donkey, and the mother, fearing the child might catch cold (it was in November), had covered the boy with a thick brown shawl. Tired of running around the country all day, cozy and warm under the thick shawl, the child was soon asleep and hidden by the sides of the basket. Although the city gates were reared (there is a local custom house at the gates of Marseilles), the mother, forgetting all about the child, walked a distance behind the donkey and did not make him stop at the custom house to be searched. The customs officer seeing the donkey jog on without stopping, suspected he was laden with smuggled goods, and ran after him to thrust his sharp steel probe through the basket. Luckily the mother observed him, ran forward and screamed: "Don't use your probe! My child is in that basket. My child is in that basket!" The child was Adolphe Thiers, who became in later years president of the French republic.

An Ashamed Dog.

There are many facts which indicate that dogs have a sense of shame. But the Reno (Nev.) *Gazette* tells of a dog which exhibited shame for his drunken master:

This forenoon a rather well-dressed man reeled down Commercial row in a state of brutish intoxication. At his heels trotted a little shaggy terrier, whose shame for the condition of his master was both pitiful and amusing. He kept close to the drunkard, following his staggers, but so utterly mortified and miserable that he would not raise his head, and let his tail dangle wretchedly. Occasionally the man would stop and clutch a railing, and standing there would sway to and fro. This increased the misery of doggie, who sat himself down on his haunches and cast sneaking glances to the right and left to see if any one was observing,

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

The New Hampshire Democratic State convention for the election of delegates to the national convention was held at Concord. Four delegates-at-large and six district delegates, with alternates, were chosen and a platform adopted which denounces the Republican party and the election of 1876 as a "conspiracy and fraud."

George B. Roberts, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, has been elected president, as successor to Colonel Scott.

Since January 1 nearly 100,000 emigrants have been landed at Castle Garden, N. Y.

Two men were attempting to explode a nitro-glycerine torpedo in an oil well on the border lands, about eight miles northeast of Bradford, Pa., when there was a terrific explosion, which scattered the engine house, boiler house, derrick and machinery in a thousand different directions. The oil caught fire and shot up into the air a hundred feet in a blazing column. The ground for miles around was covered with a thin layer of oil and oil soaked leaves. A strong wind was blowing from the west and the fire spread with frightful rapidity in the direction of Rew City, a village of about 100 houses. The oil-well property, tanks, rigs and machinery were one sheet of flame for a distance of two miles to Rew City. The people of that place were paralyzed with fear and tried to remove their household goods before the fire reached them, but such was the awful speed of the flames that nothing could be saved and the village was totally consumed. The people ran for their lives and sought a place of shelter in an open field. While this fire was in progress an oil well in the town of Gilmore, about six miles west of Rew City, ignited, and still a third fire broke out at Custer City, four miles south of Bradford. The country for miles around was one seething mass of flame and about 800 oil wells were burned in an hour, together with hundreds of thousands of barrels of petroleum.

The New Jersey Republican State convention, held at Trenton, elected four delegates-at-large and seven district delegates to the national convention, and adopted resolutions declaring that the presidential nominee at Chicago would be cordially supported by them. On the same day the New Hampshire Republican convention, held at Concord, elected delegates to the national convention and adopted resolutions declaring that while they were in favor of sending an uninstructed delegation to Chicago they believed that Blaine was "the man for the times," etc. The Deleware Republicans, in convention at Dover, appointed an uninstructed delegation to Chicago and adopted resolutions declaring they would support any candidate indorsed by the national convention.

The jury of investigation into the recent fatal accident at the Madison Square garden in New York, by which four persons lost their lives, rendered a verdict censuring the owners of the structure and the department of buildings, and recommending that the entire building be torn down.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion of the United States, held in Philadelphia, General W. S. Hancock was re-elected commander.

A fire in Williamsport, Pa., destroyed two lumber yards containing three million feet of lumber, and six tenement houses, entailing a loss of $55,000.

A fire which broke out in the house of Justice Cline, at Rexford, Pa., communicated to the adjoining structures, and before the flames could be subdued eighty buildings were laid in ashes. The houses burned embrace the principal hotels, stores, business places, and several large oil tanks containing many thousands of barrels of oil. On the same day the business part of the village of Kinderhook, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, and at Allegheny City, Pa., about thirty building were burned to the ground.

Lately there have been a large number of suicides in Central Park, New York. Hardly a day passes without the discovery of a corpse in the great pleasure grounds of the metropolis.

Samuel P. Diehm, aged fifty-four years, a rent collector, while on a collecting tour in New York, was kicked to death by Eugene Gardner, a colored boy eighteen years of age.

An explosion of one of the huge boilers in the Merchants' iron mill at Rome, N. Y., shook the whole city, and the report was heard for miles around. The boiler, which was twenty-two feet long and five feet in diameter, was blown through the roof about fifty feet into the air and landed four hundred feet away in a vacant lot. Four employees were killed and about a dozen more or less severely injured.

Western and Southern States.

The notorious Indian chief, Victoria, and his band of Apaches are still upon the warpath in Arizona. They recently killed fourteen settlers and stampeded fourteen thousand sheep.

In consequence of hot weather and overcrowding of cars there was a remarkable mortality among hogs arriving at Chicago the other morning. It is said that twenty carloads of dead hogs came in during the day. One car containing 101 hogs had fifty-seven dead, thirty cripped, and only fourteen in good condition. The usual proportion is about one dead hog to two cars.

The San Francisco board of supervisors has adopted resolutions of impeachment against Mayor Kalloch on the charge that he has conspired with labor agitators to destroy the peace of the city, etc.

During a squall in the Columbia river, in Oregon, twenty small fishing boats were swamped and twelve of the fishermen drowned.

A few days ago an anti-third-term national Republican convention was held at St. Louis, General Henderson calling the meeting to order. E. C. Hubbards, of Kentucky, was called to the chair and afterward a permanent organization was effected, with John B. Henderson, of Missouri, as president of the convention, thirteen vice-presidents and four secretaries. Telegrams and letters of sympathy were received from Congressman Butterworth, of Cincinnati, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, Governor Pierrepont, of West Virginia, Thurlow Weed and Rev. H. W. Bellows, of New York, Gov. John G. Long, of Massachusetts, and others. The resolutions, adopted without debate, declare an adhesion to the principles of the Republican party and affirm that "the nomination of a third-term candidate will put the party on the defensive by reviving the memory of the public scandals and official corruptions which brought the party to the verge of ruin." The resolution close by resolving that "a national committee of one hundred be appointed and instructed, in the event of the nomination of General Grant, to meet in the city of New York at the call of the chairman of this committee, and there to act in such a manner as they shall then deem best to carry out the spirit and purpose of these resolutions, the said committee to be selected by a committee of thirteen and published at its earliest convenience." A committee of five was instructed to present the resolutions to the Chicago convention.

Republican State conventions were held the other day in Maryland, Tennessee and Mississippi. In Maryland a resolution requesting the delegates to work and vote for Blaine at Cincinnati was adopted; in Tennessee the convention favored Grant for presidential nominee, nominated Alvin S. Hawkins for governor and declared against repudiation; in Mississippi an uninstructed delegation was elected to the national convention.

The Ohio Democratic State convention, held at Columbus, appointed four delegates-at-large to the national convention and twenty district delegates. The resolutions adopted request the delegates to present to the national convention the name of Allen G. Thurman as presidential nominee, and instruct them to vote as a unit at Cincinnati.

Congressman Weaver, Greenback member from Iowa, has been unanimously renominated by a congressional convention of his party at Otumwa.

Henry Horne, a colored man, was hung a few days ago at Charlotte, N. C., for burglary.

At Danville, Va., J. B. Pace's tobacco warehouse and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire and two men perished in the flames; and on the same day at St. Louis 10,000 tons of ice stored in the extensive ice-houses of Huse, Loomis & Co. melted away in the flames.

At Clarksville, Ky., two constables went to the house of a colored man, named Lyle, to arrest him upon the charge of disturbing public worship. Lyle and his wife had become perfect monomaniacs upon the subject of religion, and the former on various occasions appeared at places of worship, both for white and colored people, and insisted upon officiating as minister. Lyle offered a furious resistance to the constables and was shot by them three times before he could be secured. Upon entering his house the officers smelled putrid flesh, and on making search found two of Lyle's children, aged respectively three and five years, with their necks broken. Lyle is supposed to have murdered the children in a moment of frenzy.

From Washington.

During April the public debt was reduced $12,078,070.50. Cash in the treasury, $199,464,393.87; total debt less cash in the treasury, $1,968,314,753.72.

The receipts from customs for April were $17,546,560, against $11,940,052 for April, 1879, and the receipts from internal revenue were $10,767,478, against $7,846,513 for the corresponding month of last year.

At the various United States mints there were coined last month 846,830 gold pieces worth $6,810,700; 2,300,000 silver dollars and 2,120,000 one-cent pieces.

In his message to the House vetoing the deficiency appropriation bill, the President says that the bill appropriates about $8,000,000, of which over $600,000 is for the payment of United States and deputy marshals and their current expenses; that the necessity for these appropriations is so urgent and they have already been so long delayed that if the bill contained no permanent or general legislation unconnected with these appropriations it would receive his prompt approval; that the bill, however, contains provisions which materially change and by implication repeal important parts of the laws for the regulation of the United States elections, and that as he is opposed to "the dangerous practice of tacking upon appropriation bills general and permanent legislation," he therefore returns it unsigned.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Mary Sherman, daughter of General W. T. Sherman, to Lieutenant A. M. Thackara, United States navy, took place a few days ago at the residence of the bride's father.

A dispatch has been received in Washington from Panama announcing that the president of the Nicaraguan government has made a very liberal concession to a number of American capitalists to undertake the construction of a canal across any portion of the territory of that country which may seem most advantageous. This concession is likely to be the basis of an important movement in the interest of a canal under control of American capitalists, and it is understood that an organization will soon be effected in direct antagonism to De Lessep's scheme.

The President has been presented with a numerously-signed petition praying for the appointment of Postmaster James, of New York, to the place in the cabinet made vacant by the retirement of Postmaster-General Key.

From a statement made by the secretary of war, in reply to a resolution of the House, it appears that there was on the retired list of the United States army on December 31, 1879, a total of 397 officers, with the following rank: Major-Generals, 5; brigadier-generals, 18; colonels, 59; lieutenant-colonels, 34; majors, 49; captains, 132; first lieutenants, 77; second lieutenants, 15; chaplains, 8.

Foreign News.

Late advices from the seat of war in South America are to the effect that the Chilians bombarded the seaport of Callao, destroying the Peruvian corvette Union in the port; that Lima, the capital of Peru, is threatened, and that great distress exists there.

Earl Cowper, an owner of a large amount of Irish property, has been chosen lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Advices from Shanghai state that war between Russia and China is almost certain, and that perhaps Japan will help the latter country.

One hundred houses have been destroyed by [illegible] at Palma Soriana, near Santiago de Cuba.

Upward of 7,000 iron-workers are on strike in the north of England against a reduction of five per cent. in their wages.

Fifty persons have been killed and many injured by an explosion in a coal mine near Nagasaki, Japan.

The Indian government has informed the Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state, that the cost of the Afghan war exceeds the estimates by the sum of $20,000,000.

Two Mexican editors—one a member of the national congress and the other secretary of the senate—recently fought a duel which resulted in the death of the latter.

Strikes in the cotton-spinning districts of France have assumed large proportions. Sixty factories have been closed at Roubaix, throwing 15,000 operatives out of employment, and at Tourcoing 5,000 operatives have struck. The strike is for higher wages and less hours.

A deputation of the Dublin relief committee waited on Mr. Forster, the new secretary for Ireland, and called his attention to the continued distress in that country. The lord mayor of Dublin said the distress was not likely to be mitigated before the end of July, and read telegrams stating that if immediate relief was not given people would die of famine by the score.

Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, and one of the leading figures in Canadian politics, died a few days ago from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted some time since by an engineer whom he had discharged from his employ.

A hail storm in West Hungary destroyed almost all the windows and roofs of houses in most of the towns and villages and crushed vines, fruit trees and green corn to the earth.

The law recently passed by the Spaniards for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba has gone into effect.

Considerable comment has been excited in English and American literary circles by the marriage of "George Eliot," the greatest of living English novelists, to an Englishman named Cross. She is about sixty years old, and when George Henry Lewes, the writer with whom she had lived many years, although not married to him, died about a year ago she went into a retirement from which it was supposed she would never withdraw.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

On the motion of Mr. Bruce, the House resolution authorizing the issue of rations to the sufferers by the recent cyclone at Macon, Miss., was passed.

Mr. Wallace presented a report of the results of his committee's investigation into the abridgment of suffrage in Rhode Island, accompanied by a bill looking to the possible reduction at some future time of the representation of that State in Congress.

A favorable report was presented by Mr. Eaton, from the committee on appropriations, on the House bill appropriating $250,000 to continue the public printing. Mr. Windom moved to add: "For payment of the fees and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, earned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, $600,000." The amendment was rejected by a party vote, and the bill was then passed without a division.

Mr. Bayard offered a bill regulating the pay and appointment of special deputy marshals.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Voorhees directing an inquiry into the expediency of declaring all lands granted in aid of the construction of railroads which have not been earned by compliance with the terms of the grants, open to public entry and settlement the same as other government lands. Printed and laid on the table.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to after discussion.

Mr. Hoar denounced the attempt to unseat Mr. Kellogg and paid a high tribute to his administration while governor of Louisiana.

The report of the conference committee on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted.

House.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to establish a government postal telegraph service, for the United States, between Boston and New York and Washington, and intermediate postoffices. It directs the postmaster-general, for the purpose of testing the polity and practicability of maintaining a general system of postal telegraph line, and of affording the people of the United States the benefit of cheap telegraphic communication, to establish by purchase or construction a telegraph line, or lines, between the cities of Boston and Washington. It provides further that the rates for transmission of telegraphic messages shall be as follows: For twenty-five words or less, for a distance of 200 miles or less, fifteen cents, with one-half cent for each additional word. The bill was referred to the committee on postoffices and post-roads.

Mr. King offered a resolution calling for information in regard to the expulsion of Israelites, who were citizens of the United States, from St. Petersburg, Russia.

Mr. Orth made a long personal explanation relative to his connection with the claims against the government of Venezuela.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was reported and ordered printed and recommitted.

A message from the President announcing his disapproval of the special deficiency bill was received and referred.

The proposed amendments to the bill amending the internal revenue laws were rejected, and the bill was passed.

A bill was reported by Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, appropriating $250,000 for carrying on the public printing office for the current fiscal year. Mr. Atkins stated that the sum appropriated was the same as that appropriated by the bill which had been vetoed by the President. The bill was then passed without a division.

The postoffice appropriation bill was passed with several amendments.

The joint resolution requiring the President to call an international sanitary conference to meet at Washington, D. C., was passed.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. It recommends an appropriation of $16,120,931, as against $15,527,938 appropriated by the bill of last year, and as against an estimate of $16,692,920.

At an evening session for general debate speeches were delivered by Mr. Simonton in support of the bill pensioning Mexican veterans; Mr. Dibrell, for the relief of producers of tobacco; Mr. Stevenson, relative to the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President; Mr. Tyler, in opposition to the pending "political assessment" bill; Mr. Parsons, in favor of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the ravages of the cotton worm; Mr. Kitchen, in support of the "political assessment" bill; and Mr. Murch in opposition to the "funding" bill.

In the Pennsylvania contested election case of Curtin against Yocum, speeches in favor of the former were made by Messrs. Beltzhoover and Colerick, and for the latter by Messrs. Stevenson and Calkins.

"The Emperor's Tree."

When Chuntche, the founder of the present Tsing dynasty, ascended the throne of China, he planted a tree in the courtyard of the temple called Tanchessu, which is situated in the hills a short distance west of Pekin. It is believed that the ruling family will remain in power so long as this tree exists. At present it shows no signs of decay, and has apparently a long life before it; but there is still a more extraordinary superstition attached to it. Saplings sprout our periodically from the root, and with the death of each prince one withers away, while a fresh one appears in honor of the new emperor. Each sapling bears the same relation to the individual prince that the tree does to the dynasty; and not unnaturally the emperor for the time being watches with considerable anxiety the growth of his particular sapling. The tree is named 'The Emperor's Tree,' and it may be worthy of noting that the sapling of the present emperor is said to be extremely vigorous and flourishing.

Painless Death.

In one of his lectures Professor Tyndall spoke of the great probability that entire absence of pain accompanied death by lightning. It is popularly supposed that an impression made by the nerves, a blow or puncture, is felt at the precise instant it is inflicted, but such is not the fact. The seat of sensation is the brain, and intelligence of the injury must be transmitted to this organ through a certain set of nerves, acting as telegraph wires, before we become conscious of pain. This transmission of telegraphing from the seat of injury to the brain takes time, longer or shorter, according to the distance of the injured part from the brain, and according to the susceptibility of the particular nervous system operated on. Helmholtz, by experiments, determined the velocity of this nervous transmission in the frog to be a little over eighty-five feet per second, in the whale about 100 feet per second, and in man at an average of 200 feet per second. If, for instance, a whale fifty feet long were wounded in the tail, it would not be conscious of the injury until half a second after the wound had been inflicted. But this is not the only ingredient in the delay. It is believed that in every act of consciousness a determined molecular arrangement of the brain takes place, so that, besides the interval of transmission, a still further time is necessary for the brain to put itself in order for its molecules to take up the motions or positions necessary for the completion of consciousness. Helmholtz considers that one-tenth of a second is required for this purpose. Therefore, in the case of a whale, one second and one-tenth would elapse before an impression made upon its caudal nerves could be responded to by a whale fifty feet long.

The Geese of the Platte.

We crossed the Platte river—that strange, wonderful river, wide as the Mississippi and so shallow that a man cannot lie down and drink out of it without sticking his nose into the sand. And all along the Platte—geese.

Wild geese. Brant and geese. A flock of them every fifteen feet, and three million in a dock. Black and white, they lined the low banks of the river and covered the low-lying islands and tow heads. They circled around in the air until the sun went out. There didn't seem to be room enough in the country for half of them, and yet this is such a big State that they didn't take up any room at all. There may appear to be something a little paradoxical in this statement. If there is, you will have to straighten it yourself. I have no time to fool with such things. But I never saw so many wild geese in my life as we stared at to-day on the Platte river. I don't see how a Nebraska homesteader finds any time to farm, when there is so much for him to shoot at. I am afraid if I took up a claim anywhere along the Platte, my son would have to run the farm while I passed my useful time in the Platte quicksands.—*Hawkeye Humorist.*

A Murdered Man's Monument.

Queer taste is exhibited by the family of Telford, who was murdered by George W. Hays, in Marion county, Illinois, in 1879. Over his grave is a granite shaft, surmounted by a large butcher-knife and on the stone is the inscription:

"Murdered by
George W. Hays,
Harvey Telford.
Died Jan. 18, 1879,
Aged 22 y's, 6 mo., 6 d's."

The enormous sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has had the effect of bringing out numerous similar remedies; but the people are not so easily induced to make a trial of the new article, when they value the old and reliable one—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

If a ship arrives in port a second late they dock it.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

In Powder Form.

Vegetine put up in this form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you can, from a 50c. package containing the barks, roots and herbs, make two bottles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every package.

Vegetine in powder form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-know aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days Trial."

Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots and shoes straight. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	10¾ @	11¾
Calves—State Milk	05 @	07
Sheep	05¾ @	07
Lambs	07¾ @	07¾
Hogs—Live	04¾ @	04¾
Dressed	05¾ @	06
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 95 @	6 00
Western, good to fancy	5 00 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 30 @	1 30¾
No. 1 White	1 24¾ @	1 24¾
Rye—State	90¾ @	90¾
Barley—Two-Rowed State	63 @	75
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	48 @	52
Southern Yellow	55 @	57
Oats—White State	48 @	48¾
Mixed Western	41 @	45
Hay—Retail grades	85 @	95
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 00 @	1 00
Hops—State, 1879	27 @	28
Pork—Mess, new	10 50 @	10 60
Lard—City Steam	7 15 @	7 15
Petroleum—Crude	06¾ @ 07¾	Refined 07¾
Butter—State Creamery	21 @	37
Diary	23 @	30
Western Imitation Creamery	27 @	32
Factory	21 @	29
Cheese—State Factory	12 @	14¾
Skims	05 @	10
Western	10 @	14
Eggs—State and Penn	11¾ @	11¾
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl	1 25 @	1 50
BUFFALO.		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 25 @	6 75
Wheat—Red Winter	1 18 @	1 18
Corn—No. 2 Western	41¾ @	41¾
Oats—State	44 @	45
Barley—Two-rowed State	65 @	70
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	05¾ @	05¾
Sheep	04¾ @	08¾
Hogs	[illegible]	05¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	6 50 @	8 25
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	53 @	55¾
Oats—Extra White	51 @	53
Rye—State	95 @	95
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	50 @	52
Unwashed, "	40 @	42
BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Cattle, live weight	05 @	10
Sheep	06 @	08
Lambs	06 @	08
Hogs	05¾ @	05¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	5 75 @	6 25
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 30 @	1 31¾
Amber	1 37 @	1 37
Rye—State	86 @	86
Corn—State Yellow	52 @	52¾
Oats—Mixed	41 @	41
Butter—Creamery extra	23 @	25
Cheese—New York Factory	13¾ @	13¾
Petroleum—Crude	07 @ 07¾	Refined 07¾

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a lawsuit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerve, and none should make the attempt in such a condition, when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.

Kidney Wort effectively acts at the same time on kidneys, liver and bowels.

Dr. BULL'S
BABY
SYRUP

Daniel McFarland.

Among the invalids who assemble regularly every morning in the little chapel at St. Vincent's hospital, to send thanks on high for earthly blessings is Daniel McFarland, who shot Albert D. Richardson, in New York. He sits dozing in the large ward at the Sisters' hospital in this city, a pensioner upon the county, and quite unknown and forgotten. He was pointed out to a reporter who picked his way in among the cots to the one where the fallen man sat, and said:

"Mr. McFarland?"

"Hi!—so—me? What?"

"This is Mr. Daniel McFarland, I believe?"

"Oh, my name. Yes, yes. Daniel McFarland. That is it."

"You once lived in New York, Mr. McFarland?"

"Yes, sir, I recollect it. I did once live in New York."

"If my memory serves me correctly, you were once very wealthy in that city?"

"I was in quite comfortable circumstances at one time, sir."

"Do you hear often from your wealthy New York friends?"

"I hear from no one."

"Are you comfortable here?"

"A pauper on the county could not expect more."

"You are penniless?"

"Penniless and friendless, dying among strangers in a county almshouse [illegible] the wilds of the Rocky mountains."—[illegible] (Col.) Democrat.

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Wheat Lands
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Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to
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Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best cough medicine. Dose small,—bottle large. Sold everywhere. 25c and $1.00.
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PENSIONS.
New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp,
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Flax, Hemp, Jute, Rope, and Bagging Machinery. Steam-engines and Boilers of every description; Hoisting-machinery for Mines, &c. Owner and exclusive manufacturer of the new Patent Baxter Portable Engine. These engines are a great improvement over the old style, and are admirably adapted for all kinds of agricultural and mechanical purposes. Send for descriptive circular. Address as above.

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SAPONIFIER
Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Phila.

The Koran.
A curiosity to every one, and a necessity to all students of History or Religion: THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED; translated from the Arabic by George Sale. Formerly published at $2.75; a new, beautiful Type, neat, cloth-bound edition; price 35 cents, and 6 cents for postage. Catalogue of many standard works, remarkably low in price, with extra terms to clubs, free. Say where you saw this advertisement. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, N. Y.

FREE! Music Journal. C. A. COOK, Cleveland, O.

PETROLEUM Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. VASELINE JELLY Silver Medal at Paris Exposition.
This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

FEMALES Dr. Marchisi's Uterine CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to Howarth & Ballard, Utica, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

BEATTY
ORGAN BEATTY PIANO
New Organs 13 stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 oct's, 2 knee swells, walnut case, warnt'd 6 years, stool & book $98. New Pianos, stool, cover & book, $143 to $255. Before you buy be sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

FUN SMITH'S VALVE ORGAN [illegible] $1.00 FOR 25 CTS. [illegible]

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TO THE CURIOUS If you wish to see the picture of your future husband or wife, together with name and date of marriage, give your age, color of eyes and hair, and send 35 cents money, or 40 cents postage stamps, to W. FOX, Box 270, Fultonville, N. Y.

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WE Want Active Agents, Men or Women to sell our Patent HAND MIRRORS. Send for Circulars and Prices. ALDRICH & CO., 153 Centre Street, New York.

A GREAT OFFER New ORGANS, $45, upward; PIANOS $150, upward. Warranted 6 yrs. Second Hand Instruments at Bargains. AGENTS Wanted. Illustrated CATALOGUE Free. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'd'y, N.Y.

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SAY We will pay $10 for every Corn or Wart not cured in ten minutes with OUR CORN CURE. No pain. Send nine 3-cent stamps or 25 [illegible] H. SCHOONMAKER, White Port, Ulster Co., N. Y.

PENN'S LIFE PILLS restore Vital Energy to the human system. Price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price. Agent G. P. TAPLING, 1,720 [illegible], Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen to canvass for the sale of our Nursery Stock. Address W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y. Established 1846.

IMPERIAL CARDS, Six Dollars per Dozen, by ROCKWOOD, 17 Union Square, New York.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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FOR Price List of Best INVALID Chairs address with Green stamp. Vt. N. W. Works, Springfield, Vt.

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Vegetine.
IN POWDER FORM
50 CTS. A PACKAGE.
Dr. W. ROSS WRITES:
Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.
H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for seven years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.
DR. W. ROSS, Druggist, Wilton, Iowa.
Sept. 18, 1878.

Vegetine.
One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula.
HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.
8 Bremen St., East Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1879.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Scrofula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boston, but they helped her none. I bought some of your POWDER FORM VEGETINE, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.
Respectfully yours, J. T. WEBB.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.
IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?
BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.
KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.
One package will make six qts of medicine.
TRY IT NOW!
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NYNU—19

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WHO HAS NOT HEARD AND READ OF IT!
Note the Following:
[illegible], O., May 19.
Messrs J. N. HARRIS & Co.—Gentlemen: Permit me to say that for several weeks I suffered with a severe cough. I first used Demig's Cough Balsam, and after that several other preparations, each of which I gave a fair trial, which availed me nothing. For the succeeding [illegible] days I used no medicine. By that time I was thought in the first stages of Consumption. My cough being more severe than ever, I then commenced using ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which has effectually cured me. I conscientiously believe it to be an excellent medicine, and can assure you that it will afford me the highest possible gratification to commend it to any person you may refer to me.
Yours truly, NEWTON MURPHY.
For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

THAT IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND YOU [illegible] FRAZER AXLE GREASE

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Awarded the MEDAL OF HONOR at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.
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Printed directions for self measurement and Price Lists free by mail.
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DR. JUDGE'S easy and rational method of treatment for Deafness, Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervousness and Lung Complaints is well deserved of success. Send for pamphlet and see letters from all parts of the country. Trial free at our office. No charge for consultation, by mail or in person. Sent by express everywhere. DR. J. D. JUDGE & CO., Physicians, 79 Beach St., Boston, Mass. Ladies' entrance to Parlors 79½, opposite United States Hotel.

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The fastest-selling work issued for over a quarter of a century, embracing Part I., a new Illustrated and Enlarged edition of the famous Historical Romance,
A FOOL'S ERRAND, By One of the Fools;
and Part II., a compend of startling Facts on which the tale is based. Takes on sight. Every copy sold sells others. 4,500 of the plain edition sold by one man. A lucrative business for any one. For terms address FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT, 27 Park Place, New York.

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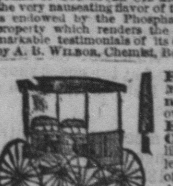
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.
To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.



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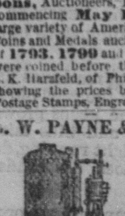

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